The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4766. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Yesterday Evening.

Official Statement in Regard to the French Troops in Mexico.

A Spanish Fleet of Iron-Clads to be Sent to the Pacific.

The Spanish Admiralty Confirm the Seizure of the Tornado.

Extraordinary Session of the Austrian Reichsrath.

FRANCE.

Satisfactory State of Foreign Relations.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 3—Noon.

The *Moniteur du Soin* (semi-official) says that the relations of France with all the Powers are most satisfactory, and that Mexico will be evacuated by the French troops as soon as March 1, without regard to anything the Emperor MAXIMILIAN may choose to do.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of the Tornado—The Seizure Justified.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Evening.

The case of the ship *Tornado*, which was seized near Callao, during last October, on a charge of attempted blockade breaking, has been up in the Spanish Court of Admiralty, and the seizure confirmed.

The Yachtmen Returning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Bremen, en route* for New-York, has been detained here one day by a snow-storm. Quite a number of the yachtmen of the New-York Club return to the United States in her.

Arrest of Suspected Persons in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Six suspected persons were arrested here last night by the police. They came to this city from Liverpool, at which port they arrived a few days ago from America. It is supposed they are emissaries of the Fenian organization in that country.

AUSTRIA.

Extraordinary Session of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

An extraordinary session of the Reichsrath, to be composed of the newly-elected members, embracing the non-Hungarian Provinces, is convoked by patent for the purpose of considering the constitution and condition of Hungary.

SPAIN.

A Fleet of Four Iron-clads Going to the Pacific.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The Spanish Government have decided to send a fleet of four iron-clads to the Pacific.

Arrest of the Duke Serrano.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Duke SERRANO has been arrested by the order of Queen ISABELLA.

SERVIA.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Dispatches from the Continent announce that matters in Servia are assuming a threatening aspect.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 3—Noon.

The current quotation for United States Five-twenty Bonds is 72¾.

Consols are quiet at 90¾.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 3—Evening.

Consols closed at 90¾ for money.

United States Five-twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Shares	82½
Erie Railway Shares	46½

Liverpool Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 3—Noon.

The Cotton market opens firm, and with unchanged prices. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 3—Evening.

Cotton has been active and sales amounted to to 15,000 bales. The market closing firm at 15¼d. ℔ lb.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 3—Evening.

Petroleum to-day closed firm at 1s. 7d.

Manchester Markets.

MANCHESTER, England, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The market for Goods and Yarns has a rather quiet appearance, but holders are generally firm.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Jan. 2—Evening.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which sailed from New-York Dec. 22, touched here this afternoon, on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Jan. 3—Evening.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Captain TAUBE, which left New-York on the 22d ultimo, arrived at this port this afternoon, and after landing passengers and mails for London, sailed for Hamburg.

Wreck of the Schooner E. M. Dyer—Several of the Crew Lost—Sufferings of the Survivors.

Particulars regarding the ill-fated schooner *E. M. Dyer*, (of which casual mention merely was made through the Atlantic Cable,) have come to hand. The *Dyer* sailed from Georgetown, S. C., on Oct. 10, for Richmond, Va., with a cargo of timber. On the 14th a storm arose, and the vessel sprung aleak. On the 15th spoke brig *Jenny Morton*, of Baltimore, which vessel, it is said, refused any assistance. At 3 P. M., A. BAKER was washed off and drowned. At 5 P. M. a heavy sea washed C. H. BRYANT, the first officer, and J. H. SWEENEY, seaman, overboard, and they were both drowned. At 5:30 a large steamer hove down to them and sailed around them, but sheered off without offering any assistance. On the 10th the remainder of the crew lashed themselves to the wreck, and remained there without food or water until rescued, on the 22d, by the brig *Meg*, of Limerick. JEREMIAH HARDING, the Captain, and GEORGE WILKINSON, seaman, were taken from the wreck delirious; the latter died the next day (23d,) and the former on the 30th. CALEB H. TYNG, the second officer, JOHN WIGGINS, and one other seaman, were safely landed in England on the 20th of November.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A QUORUM.

Contrary to expectation, both Houses of Congress were quite full to-day, a quorum being present in in each. No business of importance, however, was transacted in either body.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

In the House, the chief feature was a carefully-prepared speech by Mr. STEVENS, upon his bill for reconstructing the Southern States, in which he was characteristically severe upon the President and upon the Supreme Court. He denounced both very emphatically, and asserted that if the President was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Congress was the Commander-in-Chief of the President, and, God willing, he should obey. The speech attracted considerable attention, but did not seem to create a very deep impression even upon Mr. STEVENS' most ardent admirers.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FINANCES.

He was followed by Mr. PIKE, of Maine, and Mr. HOLMES, of New-York, in speeches upon the general subject of reconstruction, and by Judge KELLY, of Pennsylvania, in a long and able speech upon how and when to pay our war debt. He reviewed Mr. McCULLOCH's policy very sharply, condemned the national banking system, and opposed any further contraction of the legal-tender currency.

IMPEACHMENT.

Numerous telegrams were received here to-day representing that New-York was alive with rumors that a bill or resolution for the impeachment of the President had passed the House. The only foundation for it is Mr. ASHLEY's private announcement that on Monday next he intends to press through his resolution raising a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the President, in the hope of finding something that will warrant articles of impeachment. It may be that the majority in the House really mean to press this matter to a culmination, but in that case it is not at all likely to be done under the crazy leadership of Mr. ASHLEY. He could make nothing of it but a malicious and vindictive partisan crusade, whereas impeachment is generally supposed to mean a judicial proceeding of solemn dignity, instituted for the purpose of attaining the ends of impartial justice and subserving the cause of good government, and of purity in both private and official life.

THE CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSIONISTS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The New-Orleans excursionists returned this morning, having been absent just thirteen days. They all speak in the most enthusiastic terms of their reception everywhere, and assert that they were greatly surprised at the political sentiment that exists in many quarters in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. Politics were not generally discussed but allusions thereto were sometimes unavoidable, and Senator WADE at Memphis, and Representative LAFLIN at Nashville, both took strong ground on the Constitutional Amendment, and produced highly favorable impressions. The excursionists represent that, notwithstanding the efforts of the politicians to prevent it, there is a sentiment forming in favor of the Amendment with great rapidity, and that its ratification is simply a question of time. Such well-known ex-Confederates as Gens. BEAUREGARD and FORREST avowed themselves in favor of its ratification, and a prominent member of the party asserted to-day that Congress could not do a better thing than to send a score of its ablest members into the Southern States to explain the Amendment to the people, and thus remove the misunderstandings and animosities engendered by the politicians, who are doing great damage by purposely misleading the Southern people. It is a matter of regret that the excursion party was not larger. The extreme Radicals, who have never been South, not even when the Government offered to pay their expenses, are disposed to regard the party as having come back demoralized.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Representative PIKE's Special Committee on the South Carolina murder of Union soldiers is likely to soon make a report in the nature of a non-suit. No cause for action.

THE TRANSFER OF THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

It is understood that the Secretary of War assumes the responsibility of the transfer of the prisoners from the Tortugas to Fort Delaware, from whence they were liberated on a *habeas corpus*. With this the Committee appear disinclined to find fault, as Mr. STANTON furnishes excellent reasons for his action.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Chairman of the Select Committee on Revenue Frauds, with most of the members of said Committee, were in their seats to-day. They will hold several sessions here in a few days, and then to return to New-York and Philadelphia. The developements thus far are of such an astounding character as to make it impossible for the Committee to tell where they will stop in their investigations, there seeming to be no end to the frauds perpetrated. The Committee have already come to the conclusion that either the tax on whisky must be reduced to fifty cents per gallon, or that the manner of collecting the tax must be radically changed. The former is regarded as the most efficient mode of arresting the evil.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The District Suffrage Bill has been received by the President, who has nearly completed his message vetoing the same. The message will be considered in Cabinet to-morrow, and all the members are to give expression of their views upon the measure. The document will probably be one of the most elaborate State papeos that has emanated from the Executive. It will be presented to Congress on Monday next.

ANNUAL REPORT ON SALES OF U. S. BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing his annual statement of the sales of United States bonds and securities, with names of purchasers, in accordance with the law on that subject. The report may be sent to Congress this week.

PERSONAL.

The Washington people learn with regret that Hon. Mr. THURLOW, whose wife, a daughter of the late Lord ELGIN, has heretofore formed a chief attraction of the British Embassy at the capital, has been transferred to the Hague. Mr. BERTHEMY, the new French Minister, is confined to his rooms by an attack of erysipelas. Mr. BERTHEMY now occupies the mansion lately the residence of the Marquis MONTHOLON. The family of Baron GEROLT having arrived from Europe, form an agreeable addition to Washington society.

Representative MORRILL, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, left this evening for New-York, to be absent until Monday.

PATENT DREDGING MACHINE.

A patent has been issued to McCLINTOCK & SCOTT, of New-Orleans, for a dredging machine, upon recommendation of Gen. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Topographical Engineers, United States Army, that the same is necessary for the prosecution of improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House of Representatives the report of the Special Commissioner, Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, on the revenue. The pamphlet comprises 128 pages. The report recognizes a demand for a change of the tariff, but says that this cannot be sought for on revenue grounds, because the tariff is already highly productive and the revenue has reached a point much larger than was ever anticipated. The reason for the change must be in the industrial condition of the country. The causes which, through their resultant of high prices, have produced the disturbing effects upon our industry, are stated to be, first, a scarcity of labor—especially of skilled labor; second, the adoption on the part of the Government as a measure of value, as a medium of exchange, and as a legal tender, of an irredeemable paper currency; and third, and perhaps the most influential, the extent of the burden of national taxation, involving excessive and unwise legislation. The extensive duplication of taxes in turn entails and maintains an undue enhancement of prices, a decrease both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a restriction of exportation and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the machinery and expense of collection.

The remedies are next discussed. The Commissioner says it is not clear that legislation can be made available to relieve the scarcity of labor. The evil growing out of this cause must in the course of time cure itself. The remedy for the second cause is to be found in a return to specie payments. The third remedy lies wholly within the legislative department of the Government. The Commissioner then discusses in what manner and to what extent can a reduction of existing taxes be now made, compatible with the requirements of the Treasury for administration expenditures, interest, and a desirable and certain reduction in the principal of the National debt. The Commissioner recommends: First, a reduction of the present general tax of five per cent. on the products and sales of manufacturing industry to three per cent., and a corresponding reduction in specific taxes levied on analogous branches of industry. Second, an entire removal of all direct internal taxes now levied upon the production of bar, plate and sheet iron; and of such additional taxes as are yet levied upon the elements of the manufacture of steel. Third, a reduction of the tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of sugar-refiners to one and a half or one per cent. Fourth, an entire removal of the internal revenue duty on sulphuric acid, and upon the mining and manufacture of emery. Fifth, the entire removal of the internal revenue tax upon the manufacture of salt.

The total amount of reduction of the revenue, consequent upon the adoption of the above recommendations, taking the receipts of the last fiscal year as the basis of calculation, may be estimated at about thirty-five millions of dollars, leaving a surplus available for other purposes of about thirty millions of dollars. The Commissioner further recommends, as the basis of present and further legislation, the principle of abating the duty on our raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of revenue, and placing upon the free list such raw materials, the product mainly of tropical countries, as are essential elements in great leading branches of manufacturing industry, and do not come in competition with any domestic products. On the principles above laid down the Commissioner has prepared a bill, which accompanies the report.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION AND THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates from the Arkansas Legislature, consisting of four members of the Senate and six of the House, who are now in this city for the purpose of conferring with the Government on the political situation of the country, had an interview with the President to-day. The delegation is headed by State Senator ALEXANDER HUNTER, who is also United States Senator elect. That gentleman introduced the different delegates to the President, and also made a brief statement of the object of their mission, after which a general conversation ensued on the present condition and future prospects of the country. The interview was over an hour's duration, and the parties retired at its close well pleased with the conference. To-morrow they will meet the Cabinet and Gen. GRANT at the Executive Mansion.

THE STEAMER SPRINGBOK.

The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the steamer *Springbok* case. This vessel was seized in 1863, about 200 miles from Nassau, whither she was bound from London. She was suspected of an intention to run the blockade of some Southern port. It was ascertained that her cargo was contraband of war, consisting in part of swords and other military implements, and also buttons marked with the letters C. S. A. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York condemned both the vessel and cargo, but the United States Supreme Court overruled the decree as to the vessel, and affirmed the condemnation of the cargo on the ground that the latter was clearly contraband of war; and that, although there was nothing to show that the *Springbok* designed to pursue her journey from Nassau to a Southern blockaded port, the goods were evidently to be carried from Nassau to supply the military forces at that time arrayed against the United States Government.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL GUARD.

Representative PAINE to-day introduced a bill to organize, arm and discipline the militia, and for other purposes. It provides that all able-bodied male persons who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, or shall have declared their intentions to become citizens, or shall have actually voted at any State or Territorial election, and all between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enlisted in the militia. The National Guard of the United States shall consist of two regiments of infantry, organized of volunteers from the enlisted militia in each district and Territory represented in Congress, one of which shall be composed of colored men, if more than one-third of the enrolled militia of such District or Territory shall be colored men. No person shall be an officer or private in the National Guard who shall be disqualified for or exempt from enrollment in the militia, or who shall have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or given countenance or aid to the rebellion, or accepted office under the late Confederacy. A Bureau of Militia is to be established in the War Department. It is, among other things, to provide that Congress may order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States to execute the laws thereof, where the same may be obstructed, or to repel invasion, and to suppress domestic insurrection. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A communication from the Secretary of War transmitting facts and estimates concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad, was sent to the Senate to-day in response to a resolution. A statement from the Quartermaster-General estimated that transportation would be required by the War Department for 15,000 men and 15,330,000 pounds of military stores, basing the calculation upon the supply of fifteen military posts, each manned with 140 foot and 70 mounted men, ten of them from the eastern terminus and five from the western. Estimates of the cost of the road, prepared by Brevet Brig.-Gen. SIMPSON, which are as follows: for the construction of 204 miles of road, $149,488,665; for rolling stock and fixtures, at $11,200 per mile, $22,899,486; for steamers on the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, $3,000,000; for engineering and contingencies, $10,000,000; for tunneling beyond the estimated average, per mile, $11,078,398; these and other items named, make a total of $206,600,340, or an average per mile of $101,040.

THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Representative BUNDY also introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, to divide the State of Texas into four Territorial Governments, to be called, respectively, Brazonia, Bravo, Sabine and Lincoln, and to be admitted into the Union, when they have sufficient population for representation in Congress, and when they shall have ratified the Constitutional Amendment. The preamble to the bill recites that the so-called State of Texas having waged war against the Government, forfeited all privileges and rights, and forfeited them by reason of overt acts. The very name, it says, by which that country is recognized and known throughout all lands is suggestive of the penal colony of the world—its name and history indicating little else than bloodshed, ingratitude, violence and wrong.

SCHOONER SAVED FROM WRECK.

Information was received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral PALMER, of the North Atlantic Squadron, announcing that the schooner *Marion Gage*, J. SHEPPERD, master, laden with Government stores valued at $325,000, bound from Hilton Head to New-York, grounded on Beaufort Bar a few days ago. The steamer *Agawam*, of the squadron, went to her assistance, and after some exertion she was got off without injury to either vessel or cargo. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the *Agawam*, the schooner and cargo would have been lost.

NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

The Senate Committee on Territories had a meeting to-day on the subject of the bill now pending for the admission of Nebraska into the Union. The probability is, an amendment will be reported to obviate the objection on the part of some members of Congress to the clause of her Constitution restricting suffrage to white citizens, by providing for the immediate admission of Nebraska on the fundamental condition that there shall be no distinction in the enjoyment of political rights on account of race or color in that State. The same principle is applicable to the State of Colorado.

MINERAL SPECIMENS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Col. ROLAND has addressed a letter to the New-York Mining Board, suggesting that they secure specimens of the minerals of the country that may be found in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, in order to make a loan or contribution to the Paris Exposition, thus securing a perfect mineral representation. This suggestion is approved by Speaker COLFAX and a large number of other members of Congress, who have signed the letter.

THE CURRENCY.

There is a very general feeling among the members of both Houses against any further reduction of the currency, and Senator SHERMAN himself to-day expressed the belief that Congress would not interfere with the present currency law at all, or in other words that it would neither authorize a contraction nor reduction.

THE MASSACRE NEAR FORT PHIL KEARNEY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made written application, through the Secretary of the Interior, for an investigation into the recent massacre by Indians near Fort Phil Kearney.

He states in his application that this occurrence, if not immediately attended to, will be likely to bring on a general Indian War, in all that great section of the country drained by the Yellow Stone and its tributaries. If promptly and properly investigated, the consequences may be averted and justice done to both Indians and military.

SEIZURE BY CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT BUFFALO.

The Commissioners of Customs this morning received information of the seizure of 28,000 pounds of steel carriage springs at Buffalo by the Revenue officers. These springs were made in the same factory in Canada as those which were seized several days ago, all of which were shipped at an undervaluation, with intent to defraud the Government.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY SEWARD'S DEPARTURE.

There are conflicting speculations as to the object of Assistant Secretary SEWARD's recent departure, in company with his wife, from this city, but on inquiry at the proper source it is ascertained, and authority is given, that the trip is for health only, his present physical condition requiring a change to a warm climate

SOUTHERN COTTON CLAIMS.

The statements which have been made to the effect that over a million of dollars was paid last month to Southern claimants for cotton captured and confiscated during the war are entirely without foundation. No such payments have been made.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S OPINION OF THE BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to the House the Tariff Bill, prepared by Commissioner WELLS, says:

"Whatever differences of sentiment may exist in regard to the opinions and conclusions of the Commissioner, no one can examine carefully his report and bill and fail to perceive that he has performed a very large amount of labor and endeavored faithfully to discharge the duty devolved upon him. It may not be improper for me to remark that his opinions and conclusions, with very slight exceptions, have my hearty approval. I recommend the report and bill to the careful consideration of Congress."

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The following letter was this morning received at the Treasury Department, addressed to Gen. F. E. SPINNER:

DEC. 26, 1866.

E. F. Spinner, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find 310 dollars, returned as conscience money. No matter how obtained, as investigation will avail nothing in the case.

Respectfully yours, J. J. OSTERHOUT.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, President *pro tem.* FOSTER in the chair.

The following Senators were present:

CATTELL, CHANDLER, CONNESS, CRAGIN, DIXON, EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN, FOSTER, FOWLER, GRIMES, HOWARD, HOWE, JOHNSON, McDOUGAL, MORGAN, MORRILL, NORTON, PATTERSON, POLAND, RAMSEY, ROSS, SAULSBURY, SHERMAN, STEWART, SUMNER, TRUMBULL, WADE, WILLIAMS, WILSON.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. GRAY, the journal of last day's proceedings was read by JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the bill and report prepared by Commissioner WELLS.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the bill and report were referred to the Finance Committee, and 2,000 copies of the report, and 500 copies of the bill were ordered to be printed.

PROTESTS.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a protest against any curtailment of the National currency. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented the remonstrance of New-York merchants against any change in the duty on sugar; also a remonstrance against the increased duty on linseed; also a remonstrance against the increased duty on steel. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a protest against the curtailment of the National currency. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

SALE OF PERSONS INTO SLAVERY AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if legislation on a Constitutional Amendment is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into Slavery for a term of years as a punishment for crime.

Mr. SUMNER, on presenting the above, called attention to cases which had come under his observation in which colored persons had been sold by order of criminal courts in Maryland. It seemed to him that Congress ought to have the opinion of the Judiciary Committee as to the right of States to inflict such punishment. At the time the Constitutional Amendment was adopted, he (SUMNER) objected to the language used in it, by which the words "except for a punishment for crime" were inserted. He did not know whether the Civil Rights Bill covered the subject. He would like to have the opinion of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the advertisement referred to by Mr. SUMNER were copies of what frequently appeared in a Massachusetts paper some years ago. The Legislature of Maryland had not been in session since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and had therefore not had an opportunity to change the laws of that State.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had no objection to reference of the resolution of Mr. SUMNER. The purpose he proposed would be accomplished, he thought, more speedily by the Courts. The Judge who ordered the sale referred to had been arrested under the Civil Rights Bill, and the case would soon be tried, and probably carried to the Supreme Court. He believed there was no State in the Union more opposed to Slavery on account of color than Maryland.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked if the law under which criminals are sold in Maryland applied to white men also.

Mr. CRESWELL said it did not.

Mr. JOHNSON said if there was a difference in punishment between whites and blacks it would be settled under the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. CRESWELL said the amendment abolishing Slavery covered the whole case. The words "except as punishment for crime" never meant to give the right to sell criminals into Slavery.

The proper enforcement of the Amendment would abolish all such sales of persons. He could not agree with his colleague as to the eradication of the spirit of Slavery from the State of Maryland. Perhaps Mr. JOHNSON was right. That could be ascertained when it was seen what the Legislature just convened would do to abolish the black laws, of which the sales referred to were but the spirit.

Mr. SUMNER resumed the floor, and spoke in favor of this resolution, which was then adopted.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of citizens of Louisiana for assistance in repairing the levees of the Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PAY TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial from Gen. GRANT and other officers, asking that in addition to their present pay, retired officers be allowed the longevity ration. Referred to the Military Committee.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition against increased duty on railroad iron. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of officers of the army for increased pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill in relation to the appointment of Register of Wills and Register of Deeds for the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which vests such appointment in the Supreme Court of the District, and repeals conflicting laws.

He also introduced a bill vesting the appointment of United States Marshal of the District in the same Court.

ENSLAVEMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any other legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians, or any system of peonage in the Territory of New-Mexico.

Mr. SUMNER said the extent to which peonage and slavery of Indians was carried on in the Territory of New-Mexico was greater than Senators were aware of. He read from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concerning the treatment of captive Indians, in support of his resolution. It appeared from this report, he said, that officers of the United States army held captive Indians in a state of peonage, and it was to this he directed attention.

Mr. CONNESS said the administration of military affairs in the Territory of New-Mexico had been a shame and a disgrace for years. He had made efforts for reformation, but without avail. He had evidence in his possession that the officer referred to by Mr. SUMNER was personally interested in leasing and letting to the Government the houses occupied by the army. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the resolution, as it related to officers in the army, ought to be referred to the Military Committee, or as it related to Indians, it ought to go to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It more properly belonged to them than to the Judiciary Committee.

By common consent the resolution was changed to make the inquiry by the Military Committee, and so adopted.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Bankrupt Bill. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HOWARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the United States in lands granted for railroad purposes, before the completion of the railroads, and in homestead lands, before the issue of patents. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The unfinished business of the last day's session, which was the bill to admit Nebraska, was taken up.

Mr. WADE said as the Senate was not full, he had no desire to press this bill to-day. He would therefore consent to its postponement till Monday next, with the understanding that the bill would then be pressed until passed. The postponement was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

THE LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with accompanying maps, in French, German, Swedish and English, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. The resolution was adopted.

JURORS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

Mr. HOWARD gave notice of his intention to propose amendments to the bill relative to the regulation of the selection of Grand and Petit Jurors in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes, as follows, after the thirteenth section:

"And if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage in said Territory who is not by this act authorized so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the Penitentiary not exceeding six months nor less than one month; or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 14. That is, no man in said Territory of Utah shall claim or pretend to have the right to the society or the services of any woman not lawfully married to him, by reason of her having been "sealed," devoted or consecrated to him by any ceremony, rite or consecration, sacrament, form or order, decree, sentence, vote or direction of the so-called Mormon Church, or of any prophet, bishop, priest or other officer or functionary of said church, or of any member thereof, whether with or without the consent of the woman, and shall cohabit with such woman, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any Court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 nor less than $500, or by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary of said Territory not more than five years, nor less than three months, or by such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court in all such cases. Such woman shall be deemed a competent witness in the trial of the offender.

SEC. 15. That all children, the fruit of any such pretended sealing or spiritual marriage as aforesaid, hereafter born in said Territory shall be deemed and held to be the heirs of the mother but, not of their father, and it shall be lawful for any woman in said Territory, claimed as such spiritual wife of any man, but not married to him according to law, to sue for and recover from him, compensation for her labor and services while such spiritual wife, in an action of assumption without any deduction, under pretence of supporting maintenance by her of him during the period of such spiritual marriage: and also to sue for and recover any real estate, money or other personal property, given, granted or conveyed by her since the passage of the act of 1862, entitled an act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to any person or body politic as a voluntary gift, donation or contribution to said pretended Mormon Church, or for its benefit, directly or indirectly; and any woman in said Territory not lawfully married, but who has been at any time in the relation of such spiritual marriage, above mentioned, shall in all courts and places be deemed *femme sole*.

SEC. 16. That every person, male or female, who shall knowingly and willingly aid and assist in or be present at such ceremony or rite of Mormonism known as such sealing or spiritual marriage, with intent to countenance, encourage and give effect to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof before a Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished as last aforesaid; and the person or persons celebrating or solemnizing such ceremony shall be punished as last aforesaid, and by a fine of at least $1,000 each and imprisonment at hard labor in such Penitentiary for at least two years.

Sections 17 and 18 enact substantially the rules of descent in effect in New-York.

SEC. 19. Recognizes the title of lawful husband as tenant by courtesy, and of a widow as tenant in dower.

SEC. 21. That all criminal cases arising under said act of 1862, as well as all criminal cases arising under this act touching the solemnization of marriage sealing or spiritual marriage, and being present at the ceremony of sealing herein mentioned, shall be heard, tried and determined by the District Courts of said Territory of Utah, without a Jury, upon information to be presented to the Court by the Attorney of said Territory, as well as by the prosecuting Attorney of the county in which the offence is committed. Such information shall, before being presented to the Court be verified by the oath of the attorney presenting it, by the person prosecuting, or some other creditable person, and the same being presented and filed the Court shall issue a mandate for the apprehension of the accused, who shall be entitled to bail as in cases of indictment. If the accused shall, on being arraigned, plead "not guilty" to the information, or if he shall refuse to plead thereto, which by a standing rule shall be deemed and treated as a plea of "not guilty," the Court shall proceed to hear the evidence in the case, both on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and to find the accused "guilty" or "not guilty," as the evidence shall warrant, and thereupon to pass sentence upon or to discharge the accused. But the accused shall, on the trial, have the right to except to any rulings of the Judge trying the case, upon any question of law touching the admissibility of evidence offered on the trial by the accused or touching any other question of law arising in the case, which exceptions shall be noted by the Judge; and in case of a finding of guilty by the Judge, he shall, if the accused so request of him, report the case to the Supreme Court of said Territory in such manner as fully and fairly to bring before it all such questions of law to the end that said Supreme Court shall pass upon them, and reverse or affirm the judgment as right and as justice may require.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation Bill, or that part of the bill which grants to the President the power to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. SAULSBURY to repeal the entire bill.

Mr. JOHNSON was entitled to the floor but was not prepared to address the Senate just now, so the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations to prevent and punish fraudulent representations for inducing the emigration of negroes or mulattoes from this country. It punishes the person so offending, with a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not more than five years or both, and forfeiting the vessel used in carrying persons so induced to emigrate.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "negro, mulatto or other," so as to make it read "that if any one shall by fraudulent representations induce any person," &c.

Mr. SUMNER said if this were adopted the reader of the bill would not be so carefully on his guard against the particular evil sought to be cured. In framing the bill the Committee had only followed the precedent, as heretofore adopted by Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there were other amendments he would like to see adopted.

Pending the consideration of this bill the Senate, at 3:15, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon, there being about a quorum present.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the journal of the 22d of December was read.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Revenue, with a Tariff Bill prepared by him as a substitute for the Customs laws now in force, stating that the opinions and conclusions of Mr. WELLS, with very slight exceptions, met with his (the Secretary's) hearty approval, and commending the report and bill to the careful consideration of Congress.

They were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. Which was read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday next.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS ON STEAMERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate to the House the results of the investigation made by his Department into the cause of the loss of the steamer *Evening Star*, and was also directed to institute inquiry into the causes of the loss of the steamer *Commodore*, in Long Island Sound, and to report what further legislation is necessary for the protection of passengers on steam vessels.

THE RELEASE OF CONSPIRATORS.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Committee upon the Judiciary be instructed to report what measures, if any, can be taken to prevent the Supreme Court from releasing and discharging the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN and the conspirators to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, under color and pretence of the law of 1863; and also to inquire into the expediency of repealing said law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

PROPERTY DESTROYED DURING THE WAR.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Conn., offered a resolution declaring that the House will not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar for payment for property destroyed by the Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of redeeming the compound interest Treasury notes and 5-20 bonds, with Treasury notes bearing interest at not less than 3 per cent. and not more than 5 per cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution was not received.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR TEXAS.

Mr. BUNDY introduced a joint resolution for establishing four Territorial Governments for either of the so-called State of Texas, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

RECONSTRUCTION—REMARKS BY MR. STEVENS.

The House then proceeded, as the first business in order, to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS on the 30th of April, 1866, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, the question being on a substitute proposed therefor by Mr. STEVENS on the 19th December, 1866. The substitute having been read,

Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that, as the 8th section provided for the admission of rebel States on compliance with conditions prescribed, the substitute must be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, as that bill had been reported from the Committee, and was before the House subject to amendment.

Mr. STEPHENS proceeded to address the House in support of the substitutes. He said he was anxious that this bill should be proceeded with until final action upon it. He desired that the House should, as early as possible, come to some conclusion as to what should be done with the rebel States. This was becoming more and more necessary every day, and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered immediate action by Congress on the establishment of governments in the rebel States absolutely indispensable. That decision, though perhaps not so infamous as the Dred Scott decision, was far more dangerous in its operation on the lives and liberties of the loyal men of the country. It had taken away all protection from every loyal man, black or white, residing in any of the rebel States. It had unsheathed the dagger of the assassin and the knife of the rebel against the throat of any man who dared to proclaim himself now or heretofore a loyal, Union man. If the doctrine of that decision were true there never was a people in such terrible peril as the loyal people of the South, white and black, unless Congress proceeded at once and did something to protect those people from the barbarians that are now murdering the whites and putting into secret graves hundreds of thousands of colored people, it would be liable to the just censure of the world for its neglect, its cowardice or its want of ability. This bill was an enabling act to enable loyal men in the rebel States to form governments and to put these governments into loyal hands, so that they might protect themselves. The military authorities now commanding dared not order any General commanding a department in States which had never been restored from a state of conquest, and every one of which was held this day as conquered territory to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atrocious murderers ever let loose on a community, (WATSON) had been lately liberated under this very decision of the Supreme Court, because the Government extended its construction, perhaps properly, to the conquered States as well as the loyal States. This WATSON whose case Mr. STEVENS briefly outlined, was discharged by order of the President under that most iniquitous and injurious decision. If that decision were according to law, then it became the more necessary for Congress to proceed and take care that no such construction should open the door to larger injuries than have been already sustained. The people had done their duty nobly. Had Congress the courage to do its duty? Or was it to be deterred by the clamor of ignorance, bigotry and despotism, from perfecting the resolution? He believed that in Persia, in the past, and in Turkey in the present, they were as free as the freedmen of this country now are. He would not slander his native land, but would reform it. Twenty years ago he had denounced it as a despotism, that twenty millions of whites should govern four millions of blacks. He pronounced it no nearer a free republic now, when twenty-five millions of a privileged class undertook to exclude five millions from all participation in the Government. No Government could be regarded as free which did not allow all its people to participate in the formation and execution of its laws. Such a Babel-like confusion was caused by the intermingling of pardoned rebels, lurking Copperheads and apostate Republicans that it was difficult either to understand the questions asked or the answers given. Speaking of the President, he said that although the President was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy, Congress was his commander, and, please God, he should be made to obey. The President and his satraps should know that this was a Government of the people, and that Congress was the people. Unless impartial suffrage were introduced in the rebel States, every one of them would be sure to send a solid rebel representation, and cast a solid rebel electoral vote. They, with their kindred Copperheads of the North, would always elect a President and control Congress. And the people of the North would be the perpetual vassal and slave of the South. Mr. STEVENS modified the third section of the substitute so as to provide that the Commissioners for each of the rebel States should be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, instead of being elected by Congress. The substitute has been already published in the *Tribune*, about Dec. 22.

MR. ASHLEY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved an amendment for the substitute proposed by Mr. STEVENS.

It was ordered to be printed.

The first section declares that the State Governments organized in the lately rebel States, excluding Tennessee, are not valid, constitutional State Governments, and that their acts are void.

The second section authorizes the organization of constitutional State Governments in each of such States—all male citizens over 21 years of age residing therein for six months, irrespective of race or former condition of servitude, to be electors.

The third section imposes on electors an oath declaring that the person was, on the 4th of March, 1864, willing to comply with the requirements of the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863; was at all times thereafter opposed to the continuance of the rebellion, never treated Federal prisoners otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, and will henceforth bear faith and allegiance to the United States Government. It imposes on the delegates elected to the State Conventions provided for an additional oath that they have never, voluntarily, borne arms against the United States, and had never held any office, civil or military, under the Confederate Government.

If the Convention agree to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, it is then to select five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty and fidelity to the Constitution and Union, who are to act as a Provisional Committee of Public Safety for the State, until a Constitutional State Convention shall assemble and elect a Provisional Governor. Sixty days' notice is to be given of the election of delegates to such Constitutional Convention.

The fourth section invests such Convention with full power and authority to form a Constitution of State Government, provided that such Constitution shall be republican and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. And provided further that it shall adopt an ordinance forever irrevocable, without the consent of Congress, declaring all persons free and equal before the law, repudiating all debts contracted in aid of the rebellion, providing for the maintenance of free public schools, for the exclusion from all offices of honor or profit under the State Government all persons who have held office under either of the recent revolutionary Governments, State or Confederate, and recognizing in Congress the right to compel the continuance of the State's relations with the United States.

The fifth section makes it the duty of Congress to determine whether the conditions have been complied with, and if so, and if Congress approve the Constitution and ordnance adopted, the State is to be declared entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State in the American Union.

SEC. 12—Authorizes the Provisional Governor to organize, arm and equip such military as he may deem necessary to keep the peace and enforce the laws and ordinances, whenever forcible resistance is made to his authority.

SEC. 13—Authorizes the Provisional Government to proclaim martial law and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever and wherever public resistance is made to the execution of civil process.

SEC. 14—Authorizes the division of Texas into two States.

SEC. 15—Authorizes the Convention to dispense, by a two-thirds vote, with that part of the oath of delegates declaring that they have never held any civil offices under the Confederate Government.

Mr. PIKE spoke at some length upon the relations of Congress to the seceded States; the time for action had come, and he for one was now ready to act. There were three plans proposed to Congress for its consideration and action. Those plans were: First, the President's plan, which seemed to admission of the seceded States at once to a full participation in the Government, treating them as if they had never been in rebellion. Second, the "let-alone" policy, which would merely refuse them representation in the General Government until they had adopted the Constitutional Amendment, with, perhaps, the addition of negro suffrage. Third, immediate action by Congress in superseding the Governments of the lately rebel States which were set up by the President in 1865, and establishing in their place Governments founded upon loyalty and universal suffrage. It was not worth while to waste words on the President's plan—that was *res adjudicata*. The President had expounded it fully to the people, and the more he expounded it the more the people condemned it. The Democratic Party had deserted the President, and there were literally no mourners at the grave of his plan. The second plan might answer if the rebel States would act; but not acting, it was of no account as a plan for reconstruction. Some had proposed a resolution pledging the House to admit members of such States as should adopt the Constitutional Amendment. But he protested against any such action. He had not bound himself to it, and would not do so. He would judge of each State by itself when the question came up for action. If any State adopted the Constitutional Amendment and treated the colored population justly, he would vote for its admission; otherwise he would not. That question, however, was not likely to be a practical one, as the lately rebellious States gave no indication of a disposition to adopt the Amendment. The only way left was for Congress to act affirmatively, and taking one or two of the States, such as might be found best fitted for the purpose, to establish therein governments founded upon universal suffrage and loyalty. It was said that the Supreme Court would somehow intervene, and declare that Congress had no power to do so. He was not inclined to wait for the opinion of the Supreme Court; that Court should recollect that it had had bad luck with its political decisions. The people had determined to govern the country themselves, and let the Supreme Court attend to its law business. Congress was invested by the Constitution with the ultimate disposition both of the President and of the Supreme Court, and it should now act as if it was in earnest. There should be no restriction as to suffrage. There should be no question left unsettled. The negro should be treated fairly, and he would be found able to protect his own interests. If the governments to be founded in two or three of the States should be found to work well, then the next Congress might apply the same plan of action to all the seceded States, and thus the Union would be finally restored.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to recommit the bill and pending amendment to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Without disposing of that matter the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. UPSON in the chair, on the President's annual message.

MR. KELLEY'S REMARKS ON THE FINANCES.

Mr. KELLEY made an elaborate speech upon finances, criticising in detail the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and advocating two resolutions already offered by himself, one favoring the repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures, and the other condemning the doctrine of the Secretary that the war debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it. He pronounced the report of the Secretary a budget of inaptitudes, incongruities and *non sequiturs*. It contained nothing to gratify the national pride of any American citizen. The Secretary boasted that our debt had been reduced $206,000,000 in four months. Yet this immense sum was so much abstracted from the active working capital of the business men of the country. This amount had been raised, in a large part, by taxation on home productions, and thus foreign manufacturers had been benefited at the expense of the American laborer, and their victory over our struggling industries would be easy if the Government continued the policy of assessing extraordinary taxes for the extinguishment of the war debt.

Already the large importions of foreign goods were threatening our business men with bankruptcy. The policy of attempting a speedy extinguishment of the national debt was favored only by money lenders, speculators in Government securities and foreign manufacturers. The scheme of the Secretary was as unprecedented as unwise. The first Federal debt was founded in 1791, and for sixteen years no effort was made to reduce it.

The average rate of payment from 1807 to 1812 was about $6,000,000 per annum; after the debt had been largely increased by the war of 1812, no extraordinary taxes were imposed for its redemption. The excess of ordinary revenues over current expenses was devoted to its absorption and home industry, and home industry was stimulated avowedly by a high tariff.

England has never been guilty of the stupidity recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not until seven years after the close of the Napoleonic wars had Great Britain attempted the experiment of a resumption of specie payments; and only within the present decade had she made any serious effort to reduce the principal of her debt. He commented sarcastically upon the opinion of the Secretary, that the national debt should be speedily extinguished that it may not remain as a "reminder to the Southern people of humiliation and defeat." The people of the South, while they might admire the tenderness of the Secretary's heart, knew that they themselves would be among the greatest sufferers from the accomplishment of his financial schemes. He condemned the suggestion of the Secretary in favor of a reduction of the greenback currency. With a proper protective tariff, there would be ample and profitable employment for all the currency authorized by law. Rapid contraction and an attempt at an early resumption of specie payments would bankrupt individuals, corporations, States and, it might be, the National Government.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. HOLMES next addressed the Committee on the political relations of the late rebel States. He argued against the legality of the State organizations now existing there, and said it was for Congress to speak the word which should number those State organizations among the things that were, and to recognize as the people of the States, capable of establishing governments therein, those only, without distinction of race and color, who were true to the Government of the United States in its hour of weakness and trial.

The Committee rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

MEMORIALS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

The Speaker presented memorials of Territorial Legislatures as follows: Of the Legislature of Dakota Territory, asking that the Territorial Secretary be authorized to use what had been saved out of the appropriation for legislative expenses in codifying the laws of the Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Of the Legislature of Montana Territory, asking for an appropriation for surveys of the public lands and for the establishment of a Surveyor-General's office in Montana Territory. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Of the same Territory, asking Congress to amend the organic act of the Territory so as to increase the pay of Federal officers and of members of the Legislature. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

UTAH.

Mr. BIDWELL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate the reports of the tour of inspection made last season by Generals of the United States army, in so far as they relate to the affairs of Utah Territory. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prescribe the qualifications of officers and attorneys at law, and to regulate appointments to office. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A MILITIA BILL.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for other purposes. It was read and referred to the Committee on Militia.

CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY LOST IN WAR.

On the motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law providing for compensation to the owners of horses killed in battle, &c., so as to make it apply to all horses lost, killed or disabled while in actual service and in the line of duty.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the Government at Washington. It was read twice and made the special order for Thursday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented the following executive communications: From the Secretary of War, in answer to a House resolution of the 17th of December, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers respecting the improvement of Chicago harbor. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce, on motion of Mr. WENTWORTH.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to a House resolution of Dec. 5, transmitting portions of Gen. BABCOCK's report of inspection of military posts made during the last season. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to House resolution of Dec. 6, transmitting information respecting the protection of the routes across the continent to the Pacific from molestation by hostile Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MR. STEVENS' BILL ON RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, it was ordered that the proceedings of Friday and Saturday next be confined to the debate on Mr. STEVENS' bill.

THADDEUS STEVENS CHARGED WITH DISLOYALTY.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered the following as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives Dec. 4, 1862, by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS expresses the conviction and sense of the House:

"*Resolved*, That if any person in the employment of the United States in either the legislative or executive branch shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the rebellion he will be guilty of a high crime." And that House bill 543—the bill before the House this morning, is clearly in violation of the spirit of said resolution, and that the same does in fact assert, or at least admit, that secessionists and rebels were successful in the dividing of the Union and the destroying of certain of the States of the United States, as States in the Union, and degrading them into territories; and that the Hon. THAD. STEVENS, in and by the introduction and advocacy of the said bill, has manifestly a mind and heart disloyal to the Constitution and Union of the States as they existed at the time of the rebellion and is guilty of the crime specified in the said resolution, and therefore deserves the reprobation of this House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE claimed his right to introduce it as a question of privilege.

The Speaker doubted that it was a question of privilege; but even if it were it could not come in except by unanimous consent where there was a special order before the House, as there was now.

The resolution was consequently not received.

NAVAL.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill to amend the act of July 16, 1862, establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers of the navy. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. NIBLACK asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the erection of a new Executive Mansion for the President of the United States. Objected to.

SURVEYS OF ILLINOIS RIVERS.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate what progress has been made in the surveys of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, ordered last session of Congress.

At 3:35 P. M. the House adjourned.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. By Mrs. ALFRED GATTY. London: BELL & DALDY. New-York: SHELDON & CO.

Mrs. GATTY is one of the most entertaining and instructive among the writers constantly growing more numerous in England who are recognizing the importance of giving younger readers books which shall elevate their minds, inculcate a high standard of morality, and at the same time develop a taste for the contemplation and study of the natural world. The high reputation which she has gained by her *Proverbs Illustrated, Worlds Not Realized,* and *Aunt Judy's Tales and Letters*, is fully sustained by these *Parables from Nature.* The first parable in the book is a fair illustration of the method which she follows in combining instruction regarding the phenomena of nature with the inculcation of moral lessons. The "red snow" of the Alps is her text, and Little Siegfried, whose mother is a widow, longs to get possession of some of it as he sees it far away upon the mountain. He is unable to climb after it himself, but at last a stranger, passing by his home, tells him that he has been up the mountain, and he takes from his knapsack some of the "snow," which he explains to him is simply a plant, the structure of which he describes so clearly and simply that the little boy unconsciously learns his first lesson in botany. The moral which Mrs. GATTY draws from the fact that so beautiful and delicate a plant springs up amid the snows of the cold and sterile Alps is; of course, too obvious to make it necessary to state it. Numerous other phenomena, most of them more familiar than this, are very skillfully traced after the same general method, and altogether we have a volume which must be absorbingly interesting to every child. It is excellently illustrated, handsomely printed and bound, and is decidedly one of the most profitable works which could be put in the hands of the young.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF THE FAIRE GOSPELLER, MRS. ANNE ASKEW. Recounted by the unworthie pen of NICHOLAS MOLDWARP, B. A., and now first set forth by the author of "Mary Powell." New-York: M. W. DODD.

Anything by the author of *Mary Powell* is sure to be favorably received in America, and this handsome volume must serve to extend her reputation, for it is certainly equal to any of the previous productions of this gifted and graceful writer. It recounts in a very touching manner the incidents which preceded the martyrdom by being burned at Smithfield of Mistress ANNE, the first wife of Sir WILLIAM ASKEW. The spirit of the time of HENRY VIII. as reflected in the quaint expressions of the period is admirably preserved. The publication of *Mary Powell* preceded that of the *Schonberg Cotta Chronicles*, and the author of the former therefore deserves the credit of reviving this very agreeable method of story-telling; but both writers possess nearly equal power in thoroughly absorbing, as well as in reproducing the spirit of the times of which they write, and the contributions of each of them to our current literature have deservedly reached a wide popularity.

POEMS OF CHILDHOOD. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. With illustrations by HENNESSY and THWAITES. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

Some of Mrs. BROWNING's most popular poems come within the limits fixed by the title of this collection, and many of those who admire the gifted and lamented author for the quick sympathy she exhibited with children will eagerly welcome this handsome volume. It is produced in a style which makes it very appropriate for a gift book, although some of the illustrations betray a haste in the engraving which has not been at all conducive to a proper interpretation of the conceptions of the designers. In the list of illustrations, too, a singular succession of blunders is perpetrated in attributing to either of the artists who have been engaged in illustrating the poems work which it only needs a glance to discover must have been done by the other. HENNESSY's medallion portrait of Mrs. BROWNING moreover, on the title page, is so admirably done, that the steel engraving which has performed service so long might well have been dispensed with.

LIFFITH LANK; OR, LUNACY. By C. H. WEBB. Illustrations by SOL EYTINGE, Jr. Quotations by various authors. New-York: CARLETON.

Those who read this admirable travesty of *Griffith Gaunt* upon its publication in the columns of the TIMES several weeks since, will welcome its appearance in this very handsome form, and with the attractions added to it by the pencil of EYTINGE, whose illustrations are characteristic and very appropriate. The quotations from various authors, the dedication, the preface, and indeed the advertisements of the *brochure* as they have appeared in the TIMES, are all marked by the same genial humor which characterized the burlesque itself. It will be enjoyed alike by those who have and by those who have not read *Griffith Gaunt;* for while it is an exceedingly close travesty, it is an admirable performance in itself and is full of good points which every reader can appreciate. The little volume, which has been printed in the best style by Messrs. GRAY & GREEN, is in every respect handsomely produced.

OUT OF TOWN: A RURAL EPISODE. By BARRY GRAY. With illustrations. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

"Barry Gray" has his admirers, and these will enjoy the sketches which he here gives of his Summer experiences at his residence in Fordham. They are pleasantly written, but are needlessly drawn out, and have but little of the genial humor and genuine wit which sparkled upon every page of the famous and not-to-be-forgotten *Sparrowgrass Papers*, after which they are evidently modeled. The illustrations are decidedly poor, and might much better have been omitted.

POEMS. By AMANDA T. JONES. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The larger part of the poems in this modest volume found their inspiration in subjects relating to the war, and all of this class breathe a glowing patriotism which, however, does not burst out into such extravagances of expression as mark the productions of the numerous poetesses who sung the praises of the South while the great struggle was in progress. The poems which have for their subjects more peaceful themes are all exceedingly graceful, and show unusual command of language, as well as marked skill in versification.

Miscellaneous.

—The pamphlets issued during the war under the general title of the *New Gospel of Peace*, have been gathered together and published in a handsome volume by the American News Company. These pamphlets were the keenest, and, as they deserved to be, the most successful political squibs which the events of the war called forth. Over one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the different "books" have been published in the aggregate, and while it can hardly be expected that in this more expensive form they should be proportionately popular, very many will be glad to give the volume a place in their libraries as a souvenir of the political phases of the great contest.

— Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. have just published a manual by Prof. SANBORN TENNEY and ABBY A. TENNEY, entitled *Natural History of Animals.* It is illustrated with five hundred wood engravings, and contains brief descriptions of the animals figured on Prof. TENNEY's admirable natural history tablets, although it is complete in itself, and may be used without these tablets. The work is specially designed for the use of the young, and the letter-press is skillfully and thoroughly adapted to their comprehension. It is one of the best manuals published expounding this very attractive and interesting subject.

— *Our Little One* is an unpretending collection of fugitive verses, mainly belonging, as the compiler expresses it, "to the fractional currency of literature," and all devoted to the different phases of childhood. The verses are classed under the following divisions: "The Little Shoe," "Little Feet," and "Little Footsteps." Those who have not had their attention called to the subject will be surprised to see how many poets have been inspired by subjects which range themselves under these divisions. Messrs. GOULD & LINCOLN publish the collection.

—The London Printing and Publishing Company issue, in handsome and appropriate form, *The Cartoons of Raphael*, as engraved upon steel after the originals in Hampton Court Palace. There are seven engravings in all, and they comprise the "Death of Ananias," "Elymas Struck with Blindness," "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," "Paul Preaching at Athens," &c., &c. This portfolio of engravings makes a gift appropriate both for the holiday season and for the whole year.

—*John Morris's Money*, is the title of a very pleasant story, by Miss OLIVE LOGAN. In view of the suggestive title, it may be as well to say that the narrative does not relate in any way to the pecuniary resources of any of the Congressmen elect, but the hopes, fears, experiences and struggles of the John Morris in question are told in an entertaining and at times in an affecting manner. The American News Company publish the story, which has already passed to a third edition.

—Mr. GEORGE W. RAFF, author of several kindred works, has compiled *The War Claimants' Guide.* It embraces all laws, regulations, instructions and forms necessary to guide claimants and attorneys in the prosecution of claims against the Government, originating in the late war, and every effort has been made to render it comprehensive and accurate. Messrs. ROBERT CLARKE & Co., of Cincinnati, are the publishers.

— An exquisite edition of GRAY's poems has been issued by Messrs. SEVER & FRANCIS. It is printed at the "Riverside Press," upon paper of a pleasant tint, and is very prettily illustrated, besides having appropriate ornamental head and tail pieces judiciously distributed through the volume, which is certainly an exceedingly attractive specimen of American book-making.

—The National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, announce a work by Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, entitled, *A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results.*

EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

The Christmas Holidays—England and Ireland—Affairs on the Continent—Austria Consolidating—Mr. Lowe's Speech on Parliament—A Squeamish Corporation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

We are within three days of Christmas. The annual cattle show has been held and the wonderfully fat cattle have been bought and exhibited again by the butchers, first alive, and now hanging, immense masses of tallow, in front of their shops. The first story is built of beef; the second is composed of mutton. The gas flares all night long to show off this truly British exhibition; a policeman walks in front and a mouth-watering crowd gathers opposite. This is the most popular show all over London and England. There is a new outbreak of cattle plague, from herding, moving and possibly the warm, "muggy" December weather; but few care for that. Everybody gets a dinner at Christmas. Even the paupers in the work-houses stuff to repletion on roast beef and plum pudding, looking back six months with happy memories, and forward six more with pleasing anticipations. The quantity of game and poultry displayed in every shopping street is only inferior to the show of the butchers. The grocers' windows are miracles of elegant display. The bazaars and toy-shops are a heaven of young delight; but I am lapsing into poetry, and must pull up.

The public interest, not engaged in preparing for Christmas festivities, is divided between home and foreign topics. We have had the President's message in full. It is not very satisfactory. When Ireland is preparing a new St. Bartholomew's, or a new Sicilian Vespers, and there are daily arrests and discoveries of arms, ammunition and Greek fire, when London, Liverpool and Manchester may be in danger, as well as Dublin, it is not pleasant to read a semi-recognition of Fenian belligerency. It is a comfort, of course, to have the French mildly bullied, but our own dose is scarcely the sweeter. It is all the more humiliating to pay over the *Alabama* claims—not that we care for the money—but why should we pay Confederate damages, and you not pay Fenian damages? For two years Irishmen and Irish-Americans, to say nothing of native American sympathizers, have been engaged in getting up a war on England, raising men, money, arms, &c., and you complain of the escape of the *Alabama!*

The *Times* congratulates America, as the fortunate and powerful are usually congratulated. Congress is logical at last. It sees that only the Northern States are left in the Union. Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and the rest are now but geographical expressions—so much conquered territory. To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished. Ten State Constitutions are so much waste paper. The statutes and all the legal documents of ten States may be sent to the butterman and trunkmaker. Virginia and all the rest committed suicide, and the goods of a suicide are by English law escheated to the Crown. The property, the soil of the dead States belongs to those who have overrun and conquered it. There are no rights left to a people who have engaged in an act of unsuccessful rebellion. Vainly has the President been galvanizing the corpses of defunct States. It remains only to organize Territorial Governments, restore to the negroes those natural rights which are lost by unsuccessful rebellion, and in some distant future organize new States from the conquered Territories. This is the programme of the *Times;* but it clings with habitual perversity to some superstitious veneration of the Federal Constitution it has so often seemed to despise. For my part, I could never see the use of a written Constitution. Why should we be hampered by the acts of our great-grandfathers? They served their time, we ours. If a Constitution is in accordance with the will of the majority, it is superfluous; if it is opposed to the will of the majority, it is an obstructive despotism. *A bas les Constitutions!* The Federal Constitution is always useless, and sometimes stands in the way of progress. The State Constitutions all embody mischievous and dangerous doctrines of State Sovereignty, and should either be carefully amended, or, better, entirely abolished. I am not sending you a lecture on American politics, which is not in the least my business; but an echo of the "leading journal," which I find very suggestive.

But England can *do nothing.* That is the one humiliating fact. She believes she can crush Ireland, and awaits only the opportunity to do it, fiercely—all the more fiercely, because she can do nothing else. England cannot save Canada. The Pope was right when he said it would be better that it should be annexed to the United States than subjected to civil war and Fenian invasion. If England had but an ally in the world! If the Emperor would hold on to Mexico! Unfortunately, the state of Europe makes it convenient for the Emperor to confine his attention to the affairs of Europe.

If Irishmen believe in martyrdom for Ireland, I mean for themselves, and not for other people, there will be an outbreak. I can see but one end for it—the customary end in these days—but when men are in earnest in saying "better die fighting for freedom than live slaves," they fight and die accordingly, and gain more or less of immortality in story and song. The *Catholic Register* calls upon the Catholic young men of England to go to Rome and fight for the Pope, promising them "a short road to heaven, or a place there worth having when they do go." A "Liberal" journal asks what sort of place there may be in Heaven *not* worth having?—an impertinent question, for "what's the use of being a fellow, if you can't be a"—but I am not quite sure of the appropriateness of this quotation. For my part, I believe that the Fenians are in earnest, and that they will make an effort and fail, humanly speaking; for no generous and brave effort ever really fails.

Next to American affairs, we discuss those of the Continent. There is great disappointment in England. The Pope is still in Rome, and there has been no revolutionary outbreak. Consequently the end of the world has not come. The millenium is postponed. Dr. CUMMING, like the tipsy Irishman, who bet that his friend could not carry him to the housetop on his hod, has great hopes at the fifth story. But there the Pope remains, surrounded by his little army of 10,000 men, commanded by old soldiers who have served in France, Austria, &c., with noblemen in the ranks, and there is, so far, no sign of outbreak. VICTOR EMMANUEL declares that he and Italy desire reconciliation with the Holy See. The Empress of France is expected at Rome. The American Minister, our papers tell us, is a firm supporter of the temporal power. The King of Prussia, with 8,000,000 of Catholic subjects, and anxious to propitiate Southern Germany, almost wholly Catholic, has used the influence of a powerful ally of Italy to protect the Papacy. What Lord CLARENDON and Mr. GLADSTONE have done in the interests of the British Empire, which is one-third Catholic without counting the Puseyites, time may reveal. But the Pope is peacefully at Rome, crowded for Christmas, and he has invited all the Bishops of Christendom to visit him next June, and assist in the canonization of several saints and martyrs.

I am persuaded also that Austria, strongly supported by France, is doing more than for many years to consolidate and strengthen the Empire. The Hungarians, fortunate rebels—who can make their own terms even after being defeated—see that it is better to be the heart of the Austrian Empire than to be swallowed up by Russia. It wants but statesmanship to make a great Empire on the Lower Danube. For the rest Spain has found a French banker to lend her 90,000,000 francs, in spite of that terrible despotism we read of in English newspapers.

Mr. LOWE made a speech the other night, at the Merchant Tailors', in defence of the British Parliament, which, he said, was free from bribery and corruption, lobbying and wire-pulling. The Radicals retort that there are plenty of members ready to advance their own private interests. But would there be less of these if the needy should appeal to the suffrages of the ignorant? That is the question to be answered. There are 18,000 workmen in London alone starving at this moment, that is, in sore need, for lack of employment. Many thousands elsewhere are engaged in strikes. Shipbuilding is driven to France. Russia is buying her railroad iron, cars and locomotives in Belgium. British capital is driven out of the country by British workmen. British contractors get their work done in France, Belgium and Switzerland, keeping only an office in London. Would these workmen do better if they had votes? They would diminish the hours of work and increase the rate of wages. England has abundance of coal and iron for some time to come; but if men will work only four days a week, or eight hours a day, and insist on a third more wages and a third less time than Continental workmen, universal suffrage will not save them from the consequences, while, for the want of an adequate market, protection is impossible. The English reformers have undertaken to increase wages and lower prices to compete with the world, while giving less time and demanding more money. It cannot be done.

The Corporation of the City of London has got into a curious, and I am afraid inextricable, difficulty, which also had its source in British loyalty and other vanities of a kindred character. After the grand ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of the city to the Prince of Wales, which allows him to go through Temple Bar in a cab or omnibus without knocking, and gives him several other high privileges, a painter conceived of the magnificent idea of representing the scene at Guildhall in a picture 15 feet by 10 feet, and containing the portraits of the Prince and Princess, the corporation of London, and all the distinguished persons who were or ought to have been present; in all several hundreds. Assisted by his wife, who is also an artist, the painter has worked for several years on this picture. He induced many persons to sit for their portraits, he procured photographs of the rest, and he has put in, as officiating on the occasion in their robes of office, not only all who were members of the corporation at the time, but those who have been elected since, and others who were on their travels. The picture is completed, and is a wonderful work. Something of artistic effect has, no doubt, been sacrificed to give so many portraits, all, as far as possible, in good positions. And now the painter begs the Corporation to buy the picture, and names the modest price of £1,500, which is cheap enough, when Mr. FRITTE gets £8,000 for a picture not quarter the size. But the Common Council has scruples. With what propriety can they vote the public money to immortalize themselves? How can they saddle the City of London with the cost of their own portraits? Alderman MECHI proposed that they should pay for it out of their own pockets, and present it to the city and posterity; but even that was considered a proceeding of questionable delicacy. What business have they to buy their own pictures in Guildhall? I am affraid the poor artist will be obliged to exhibit his picture, and appeal to posterity.

MONADNOCK.

THE MESSAGE IN FRANCE.

A Severe and Harsh Criticism.

From the Journal des Débats.

The President's Message is not precisely distinguished for its tact and moderation; it is the work, not of a statesman penetrated with the grave responsibility which his high functions confer upon him, but of a vulgar, ambitious man, much more concerned about his own future than that of his country; for Mr. JOHNSON seems only to have aimed at flattering the passions of the people in order to recover the influence which is escaping from him. As far as France is concerned, it may be well remembered that, in virtue of a Convention between the United States and the French Government, the latter undertook to withdraw its troops from Mexico in three detachments; the first of which was to come home in November, 1866; the second in the March following, and the third in November of the year after. We learn by the Message that on the 22d of last month the Washington Cabinet was officially informed that the French Government had decided upon substituting for that method of bringing home the troops by installments their withdrawal altogether, and at the same time in next Spring. Hence reclamations on the part of the American Government, which will be taken into consideration at Paris, at least as Mr. JOHNSON hopes. For ourselves, we cannot see very clearly the utility of these demands, since, according to the new arrangements made by France, the evacuation of Mexico will be completed six months before the term fixed by the first Convention. This withdrawal of the French troops was desired as much by the French people as by the United States, and the question as it now stands is merely an unimportant one of form, and it appears to us scarcely possible to give rise to serious differences between the two Governments.

The President's Change of Policy and Its Cause.

From the Temps.

Last year the unexpected successor of Mr. LINCOLN seemed to feel more confidence and inspired more. The civil war had not long terminated, and the great citizen who had crushed it had just been its last victim. President by accident, Mr. JOHNSON appeared to have no other ambition than that of continuing the work of enfranchisement which had been conducted with so much firmness and prudence. Since then the situation has greatly changed. The President, after having appeared ready to carry even to vengeance the employment of the victory, all at once turned toward the South, and, being opposed in his precipitation by the resistance of Congress, became exasperated, and *has not even known how to persevere in the struggle that calm and measured tone which is always expected from the chief of a State.* Mr. JOHNSON maintains his views as to the internal policy, but in language moderate and almost modest, which shows what reflections he has made on the reception his violence had met with. He more especially endeavors to take his revenge at the expense of England. * * *

We perceive at once that in order to recover his lost popularity the President thinks it clever to make capital of the rancor aroused in the North by the attitude of England during the war. The two paragraphs relative to Mexico reveal nothing which was not already known as to the relations on this subject between Paris and Washington.

President Lincoln and President Johnson Contrasted.

From the Avenir National.

At the height of the civil war, when the country was in danger, LINCOLN spoke to Congress and to the world in language which will remain as a model of republican serenity, frankness and firmness. The purest civic virtue alone dictated the language of that illustrious patriot, who never gave way, *and who knew how to maintain the straight line between the discouragement of reverses and the intoxication of success.* As much cannot be said of Mr. JOHNSON. This statesman, in making to the vanquished of yesterday *concessions which might place them in a majority to-morrow, has entered on a very perilous path.* Erroneously interpreting texts which patriotism ought always to make clear, the President aims at nothing less than *replacing the destinies of the Republic in the hands of those who only a few months sought its ruin with desperate efforts.* The strong and decided opposition he has met with in the national representation has not opened the eyes of President JOHNSON. He persists in his policy without fearing to compromise by an unreflecting obstinacy the results of the victory so dearly achieved by the Northern States over the Southern oligarchy. In order to win back a popularity which he has lost by his home administration he has thought that it would suffice to hold arrogant language toward England. In which he is mistaken. To embroil foreign affairs in order to get out, in some way or other, of complications at home is, it is true, a plan often adopted; but in a republican State such expedients are not permitted. The sympathy with the Fenians which Mr. JOHNSON exhibits in so inopportune a manner will not procure him pardon for that which he too openly manifests for the South. Another point, which touches France very closely, must be a subject of serious reflection. It is the passage in which the President announces distinctly his intention to intervene in the Eastern question. The enthusiasm with which the representatives of the American Republic were entertained in Russia, the understanding, more than cordial, which has been lately established between Washington and St. Petersburgh may indicate the attitude which the United States will take in that question.

A Favorable View of the Message.

From the Patrie.

Mr. JOHNSON, in considering as a work of sound policy and justice "the admission of the loyal members of the unrepresented States," thinks, and with reason, that this measure would complete the task of restoration, and would exercise the most salutary influence on the reëstablishment of peace, harmony and fraternal sentiments. In endeavoring to carry out this policy of appeasement, the President, we know, will meet with energetic resistance from the Federal Assembly. But it must not be forgotten that the members of the existing Congress were elected during the civil war, at the very height of the struggle. Do they to-day really represent public opinion; have they not at this moment to take account of other necessities, and ought not all efforts to be turned to the reëstablishment of the Union in the state it was before the war, instead of perpetuating eternal discords? The language of the President testifies his determination to strive ardently to attain that result, and to efface as promptly as possible from the minds of the people the remembrance of dissensions which ought not to survive in Congress their extinction on the soil of the American country.

The Policy of Congress.

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

On essential questions the Republican Party in the Legislature are as one man, and their strength is not without its appropriate benefits to the country. It has encouraged them, for instance, to speak the truth with reference to the position of the South. The resolution to which we have already referred instructs the Committee on Territories to report on "a Bill for providing Territorial Governments for the several districts of country formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas." This language expresses with perfect accuracy the real situation of the South, and it is a great advance to find such a confession openly made. The old political divisions of the South have been completely obliterated by the war; the political rights of its inhabitants have been absolutely forfeited. The Southern people are at the feet of their conquerors, awaiting their decision. To speak—as many politicians in America have done within the last twelve months—of Southern "States" is to use language which is not only inaccurate but misleading, and the resolution, carried by 107 to 37 in the House, shows a transition from mere verbal discussions to the recognition of facts. This is on every account a matter for congratulation. The more frankly the facts of the case are recognized the more clearly must it be seen that the Government of a country as large as Western Europe by bureaus at Washington is a necessary consequence of maintaining the present state of affairs; and when the nature of this task is appreciated, the more *heartily must moderate men of all parties seek to agree upon the terms of granting anew self-government to the South as the only way of escaping from an insoluble problem.* The Republican Party has at length confessed that the South is altogether outside the Constitution, and no one can deny the truth of this conclusion. The Southern States voluntarily renounced the privileges of Federation, but the North as resolutely refused to let them go, defeated them in war, and held their territory as a conquered country. There is, however, a manifest danger that this undoubted truth *may be mischievously perverted.* Some Republican leaders appear to jump from the fact that the inhabitants of the South have no rights under the Constitution *to the conclusion that the Constitution is of no force in the North itself.* There cannot be a more pernicious error. The effect of the war has simply been to reduce the number of the States in the Union; but every citizen of the North is still bound by and can still claim the benefit of the national compact as if secession had never occurred. The attempt to take away the pardoning power of the President by a mere act of Congress will, if consummated, be a most important innovation, and, unfortunately, it would seem that the attempt does not stand alone. It is alleged that the Constitution may be changed to any extent by unconfirmed acts of the Legislature, and, as if to show contempt for it, it has been proposed that the clause which prescribes the proper mode of amending it shall be abolished by votes of the Senate and the House. The events of the war *seem to have destroyed the old jealousy of the Constitution*, once the distinguishing characteristic of an American.

This is the peculiar danger of the American Republic, to which all its well-wishers should be alive. "The Constitution," in the words of an American of honored name, "is our protection against the worst of tyrannies—that of a fluctuating and chance majority." This was undoubtedly the belief of HAMILTON and the fathers of the country, who drew up its Articles of Federation. In covenants contracted at a time of political quiet they saw a bulwark against the excesses of political excitement. Some such safeguard is clearly most necessary in a country where party spirit is much developed, and a uniformity of condition produces something like an equality of strength among contending parties. Under such conditions it is always in the power of a mere handful of voters to transfer the Government to one or other of the great factions of the nation. The elections in the States during the past Autumn taught this lesson, but it was not then seen in America for the first time, and it is, indeed, a common phenomenon in all democracies. The disorders of Mexico during the past half century, which are generally attributed to the incapacity of Mexicans for self-government, are the direct consequence of the equality between the Clerical and Liberalist parties in Mexico. Our own province of Canada has been distracted by a score of Ministries in about as many years for a similar reason, and the rapid oscillations of power in the Australian Colonies may be traced to the same source. These instances are not reassuring. No one can desire that the United States should present the spectacle of a nation shifting its policy at every election; *yet we must look forward to such a result if the popular movements within it be checked by no reference to permanent conditions of Government.*

MAXIMILIAN.

Curious Rumors—Reported Quarrel—The Emperor of Austria and His Brother.

From the Avenir National.

Several journals have stated that secret instructions interdicted the Emperor of Mexico from reentering Austrian territory. We now receive some more precise information on the subject. It refers to a quarrel between MAXIMILAN and his brother, the Emperor of Austria, the origin of which dates back some time. Before leaving for Mexico, the Archduke signed at Miramar, toward the end of April, 1864, a document in virtue of which he renounced all claim, for himself and his descendants, if he should have any, to the throne and patrimonial possessions of the House of Hapsburg. Scarcely, however, had he assumed the crown of Mexico when he sent to the principal European Powers a protest against that renunciation. This step alienated the two brothers from each other for a long time, and it was only by means of the good offices of the late King of the Belgians that his son-in-law was restored to favor at the Court of Austria. But some time since the American journals published a letter written by M. ELOIN, private secretary to the Emperor of Mexico, and addressed to this latter. In that missive, which had been intercepted by the Juarists, M. ELOIN expressed himself with remarkable bluntness respecting the internal condition of the Austrian Empire, on the discontent caused by the defeat of the Imperial armies, the diminution of the influence of the Vienna Government, and the prospects which, as a consequence of these events, might present themselves to the Emperor's brother. The publication of this letter, which has not been disavowed either by M. ELOIN or by his master, revived the resentment of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and determined him to interdict his brother from all access to the ports and territories of his Empire. Our correspondent adds that great efforts are being made to bring about a fresh reconciliation and the withdrawal of a decision which would place Maximilian in a position of great embarrassment the day on which he should be compelled to leave Mexico.

The Reported Conspiracy to make Maximillian Emperor of Austria.

From the Avenir National, Dec. 19.

Yesterday *La France* excited public attention by this mysterious sentence: "A grave report is in circulation with respect to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, but before giving currency to it we shall wait for more certain information." The information which *La France* is waiting for, we (the *Avenir*) will give. The journals and correspondence from Vienna speak openly of the aspiration—it cannot yet be called conspiracy—of the Austrian army to place the Emperor MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Austria. This strange news seems to be confirmed by our private letters.

FRANCE.

The French Budget—M. Fould's Financial Statement Sharply Reviewed.

From the Pall Mall Gazett, Dec. 21.

Mr. FOULD's financial statement, which was yesterday published in the *Moniteur*, would be a more interesting and valuable document if he told the people what they are most anxious to know, and if what it does tell could be accepted as the truth. It is sufficiently notorious that the miserable failure of the Mexican project has, apart from the discredit attaching to so humiliating a collapse of a grand design, entailed heavy pecuniary losses upon France. The Mexican bonds are worth about as much as the fairy gold which turns to withered heaps before the dawn. They "remain in the portfolio of the Treasury and will be the object of ulterior determinations." Then the annuity of 7,500,000 francs due by the Mexican Government has not been paid, and, as the Mexican Government has practically ceased to exist, never will be paid. But not only has Mexico cut a large slice off the estimated receipts both of 1865 and 1866, but it has further cast both budgets into confusion by adding a very large and unexpected amount to the military estimates. M. FOULD owns to six millions on this account, and it may safely be conjectured that the expenses actually incurred greatly exceed that sum. In fact, Mexico runs like a jarring note through the financial symphony, and M. FOULD, with all his ingenuity, cannot keep it from sounding painfully in the most critical parts of his composition. It is echoing still, even when M. FOULD, despairing of making things pleasant in the past, (beyond a vague assurance that "he is convinced" that somehow or other, by unemployed credits or otherwise, the deficiency will be redressed,) plunges with reviving spirits into the future. For most certainly on the most favorable view France has not yet closed its Mexican account, which is pretty sure to be a troublesome tenant of the skeleton-closet in the treasury for some time to come.

What with budgets ordinary and extraordinary, special, supplementary and rectificative, it is not very easy to ascertain the exact position of the French finances at any particular moment. The Minister has to keep in the air four or five budgets, in the juggler's fashion, and his dexterous handling of them is rather dazzling to the spectators. Nothing certain is known yet even of the balance-sheet of 1865. If the unemployed credits in that year make up the deficit which must otherwise occur, and if the taxes of 1866 exceed the amount at which M. FOULD formerly estimated them, then the rectificative budget of 1867 "will also present itself in equilibrium." And all this M. FOULD finds very satisfactory, though the depression on the Bourse indicates that his sanguine expectations are not generally shared.

But, after all, what is to be done in the future is of more practical importance than what has already happened, and is irretrievable in the past. If there is any hitch in M. FOULD's budget for 1865-6, the Great Exhibition of next year is to put everything right.

> Our agriculture, our commerce and our manufactures, these great elements of the public fortune, will, in 1867, receive a new impulse from the Universal Exposition to which your Majesty has invited all nations. Under this happy influence our resources, already so fruitful, will continue to develop themselves, and, managed with prudence and firmness, they will insure our financial prosperity upon still more solid bases.

This, of course, is a delightful prospect, but it seems to have occurred to some people in France that if there is to be a grand reorganization of the army, the consequent expenditure will swallow up more than two or three Great Exhibitions are likely to bring in through the disbursements of COOK's excursionists.

What, then, will reorganization cost? But here M. FOULD suddenly breaks off. "To be continued in our next" is the only answer he vouchsafes to the question which engrosses the interest of the nation. The reorganization expenses are to be provided for in a special budget; and consequently M. FOULD's elaborate figures for 1868, professing to exhibit the financial condition of a period one of the heaviest items of expenditure in which, is not even estimated, is worth just nothing at all. And this is what French statesmen call a budget.

ROME.

Celebration of the Eighteenth Centenary of the Martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul.

The Pope has addressed an invitation to the Bishops of the Catholic world to assemble at Rome in the month of June, 1867, to celebrate the 18th centenary of the martyrdom of the Apostles Peter and Paul and the canonization of several martyrs, confessors and virgins.

The Pontificial letter of invitation, bearing date the 8th ult., is signed by the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, and is to the following effect:

"ILLUSTRIOUS AND VERY REVEREND SIR: Among the principal and gravest cares of the Apostolic Ministry of the Sovereign Pontiff the most grateful is to confer, according to established rites, the honor of canonization and public worship in the Church upon the heroes of the Christian religion. Therefore, the Holy Congregation of Rites having accomplished all the acts according to the discipline prescribed by the Apostolic Constitution, our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., after having maturely considered the circumstances, has resolved (in as far, however, as the power of the Almighty, as we are permitted to hope, shall avert the imminent tempest which threatens us) to hold, in the month of June, 1867, two semi-public Consistories. After these Consistories the Holy Father, by the aid of God and the Virgin Mother of God, will inscribe a solemn decree in the Catalogue of Saints, the blessed martyrs, confessors, and virgins whose names hereafter follow. On the 29th of the same month the Festival of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which on this occasion will be celebrated with all the greater joy, by reason of the secular anniversary of their glorious martyrdom.

The names of the blessed martyrs, confessors and virgins are as follows:

1. The blessed Josephat, Archbishop of Polocsk, of the Ruthenians in White Russia, martyr.
2. The blessed Pedro d'Arbues, of the Order of Regular Canons of St. Augustine, Inquisitor of Spain, and canon of the Metropolitan Church of Saragossa, martyr.
3. The nine blessed martyrs of Gorkhum belonging to divers regular orders, or to the secular clergy.
4. The blessed Paul de la Croix, confessor, founder of the congregation of Clercs Dechaussees of the Holy Cross and of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.
5. The blessed Leonard of Port Maurice, confessor, Apostolic missionary of the Minor Order of St. Francis of the Strict Observance.
6. The blessed Maria-Francesca of Five Wounds, virgin, of the Third Order of St. Peter of Alcantara in Naples.
7. The blessed Germaine-cousin secular virgin of the diocese Toulouse.

According to ancient custom His Holiness has, therefore, ordered me, Prefect of the Congregation charged to interpret the Holy Council of Trent, to write to the Prelates of the Catholic world, to announce to them this glad news, and to acquaint them that the Bishops who, not being detained by the fear of causing grave prejudices to the flocks confided to their care, should repair at the proper time to this noble city, in order to be present at the Consistories above mentioned. It will be a source of great joy for the Holy Father to see his brethren assemble in one place, and offer up with one accord prayers to those saints already received into celestial glory; in order that, moved by such supplications in the extreme peril which threatens civil, and above all sacred things, they may ask of God, and obtain from His goodness, victory over the malignant enemy, and perpetual peace for the Church Militant.

"Further, it is needful to reflect that it is the will of the Sovereign Pontiff that all those who may respond to this invitation shall be considered as having fulfilled the prescriptions of SIXTUS V. of holy memory, contained in the Bull *Romanus Pontifex*, relative to the obligation of making the journey to Rome in order to visit the *Sacra Apostolorum Limina.* And if ever there was a time in which it was fitting to come and venerate the sepulchres of the Peter and Paul, fathers and masters of the truth, enlightening the souls of the faithful, (as was said by THEODORET,) it is, above all, at the period in which that festival will be celebrated, which, in the words of ST. LEO the Great, "in addition to that veneration which it should receive throughout the word, should be hailed with special reverence and joy at Rome, in order that in the place where the death of the principal Apostles has been glorified greater joy should be manifested on the day of their martyrdom.'

"Given at Rome by the Sacred Congregation of the Council this 8th day of December, 1866, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God."

VITAL STATISTICS.

City Mortality—Death's Work Among the Children—The Doings of Foul Air.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 384. Of these 100 were from zymotic diseases.

The ages at which death took place were as follows: Below 1 year, 88; between 1 and 2 years, 31; between 2 and 3 years, 24; between 3 and 4 years, 11; between 4 and 5 years, 14; between 5 and 10 years, 17; between 10 and 15 years, 6; between 15 and 20 years, 10; between 20 and 40 years, 85; between 40 and 60 years, 69; between 60 and 80 years, 24; 80 years and upward, 5. Total, 384.

Of the whole number there were men, 93; women, 91; boys, 98; girls, 103; adults, 183; children, 201; males, 190; females, 194. Of these 11 were colored persons.

The number of deaths in the public institutions was 44, being as follows: In the New-York Hospital, 5; Ward's Island, 6; City Lunatic Asylum, 2; Almshouse, 10; Charity Hospital, 3; Colored Home, 1; Nursery Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 15.

The nativity of the persons whose deaths were recorded during the week was as follows: Belgium 1, British America 2, Denmark 1, England 6, France 5, Germany 40, Holland 1, Ireland 82, Italy 4, Portugal 2, Scotland 3, United States 236, Wales 1.

ZYMOTIC TABLE.

The following table presents a comprehensive view of the localities of the City in which deaths from zymotic (or foul air) diseases occurred, and the proportions to the whole number from all causes:

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards) —Census of 1860
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	18,120
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567
3.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3,757
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	12	21,994
5*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	11	22,341
6.	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	20	20,698
7.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	40,306
8.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	39,722
9.	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	16	44,386
10.	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	14	29,651
11.	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1	17	59,963
12†	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	14	38,647
13.	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	15	32,929
14.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	18	28,087
15.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	8	27,588
16.	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	3	23	45,183
17.	—	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	13	1	48	72,770
18.	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	14	57,464
19‡	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	11	—	29	32,841
20.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	1	36	67,554
21§	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	32	49,025
22.	—	1	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	11	1	23	61,749
	—	3	34	6	10	5	3	5	—	1	16	—	17	100	21	384	814,284

*Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
†Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The deaths were classified as follows: Zymotic, 100; constitutional, 89; local, 158; developmental, 24, and by violence, 21. The causes are arranged thus:

Miasmatic diseases	91	Urinary system	18
Enthetic diseases	1	Generative system	2
Dietic diseases	8	Developmental (child'n)	9
Diathetic diseases	5	Developmental (women)	3
Tubercular diseases	76	Developmental (age)	7
Nervous system	48	Developmental (nutrition)	5
Circulatory system	11	Accident, &c.	21
Respiratory system	60		
Digestive system	19		
Total			384

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following is the meteorological record for the week ending Dec. 29, 1866:

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Days of the month	Thermometer—Max. and Min.	Daily Mean of Barometer	Daily Mean of Tem'ture	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100	Rain—Inches
Sunday	23	37.45	29.70	41	92	....
Monday	24	34.46	29.55	40	88	.6
Tuesday	25	30.38	29.30	34	54	....
Wednesday	26	24.34	29.98	30	67	....
Thursday	27	22.38	29.35	30	70	.3
Friday	28	18.26	29.45	22	50	....
Saturday	29	17.27	29.90	22	60	....

REMARKS.

Sunday—Light rain most of the day; very damp.
Monday—Light rain most of the day; clear late.
Tuesday—Mostly fine; cloudy at midday.
Wednesday—Mostly fine; cloudy at night.
Thursday—Light rain early; light snow till 5½ P. M.; gale at night.
Friday—Mostly clear; very dry; gale all day.
Saturday—mostly clear, with fresh wind; cloudy.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A Stormy Session—More Votes Recorded than Members Present—A Protest from Councilmen Tyng, Pullman and Roberts.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

A resolution was presented to pave Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fourth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Mr. PULLMAN said that the proposed improvement had not been asked for by the owners of the property on the line of the street. He thought it unfair for the property owners to pay the whole of this assessment. He was glad that the time was coming when the heavily-burdened tax-payers of this City would cease to be the victims of swindlers.

Mr. STACOM said that he was glad to see that reform movement had been commenced in Councilman PULLMAN's own Ward. The people in that Ward had failed to return the gentleman to this Board, however.

Mr. PULLMAN said illegal votes only had defeated him. The resolution was concurred in.

A resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of paying the Clerks and attaches of the Common Council, $250 each, for extra services for the year 1866. After some debate a vote was taken upon concurring with the Aldermen, when the Clerk announced that eighteen votes had been given in the affirmative, and four in the negative.

A number of members arose to request a call of the house, on the ground that there were not 22 members present, but only 20 members. The whole subject was brought to a climax by Mr. TYNG offering the following

PROTEST:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Councilmen, respectfully protest against the decision of the President of this Board, in deciding that a resolution donating $250 to each of certain named clerks and attaches of this Board and of the Board of Aldermen, was carried, the same having received only seventeen votes in the affirmative and three in the negative, and not eighteen in the affirmative, as stated by the President, there being only twenty members present, and three—Councilmen TYNG, ROBERTS and PULLMAN—voting in the negative, Councilmen ROBINSON, WHITE, THOMAS and IMLAY being absent.

MORRIS A. TYNG.
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN.
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

A motion to return the protest to Mr. TYNG was adopted, and shortly afterwards a communication was handed to the President from Mr. IMLAY, who was not present when the above resolution was voted on, asking that his vote thereon be recorded in the affirmative.

The paper was placed on file.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $200 in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Common Council was taken up.

Mr. PULLMAN desired to know what the resolution was taken up for at this particular time; was it to bribe the reporters not to make public what had transpired here to-day? If so, he thought from what he knew of the reporters, that it would not succeed.

Councilman IMLAY here appeared, and asked that his vote be recorded in the affirmative on the resolution in favor of paying the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen $250 for extra services rendered.

Mr. TYNG appealed from the decision of the Chair on the right of Mr. IMLAY to record his vote affirmatively on a resolution when he was not present at the time such vote was taken. The decision of the Chair was, however, allowed to stand as the judgment of the Board, and Mr. IMLAY was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative.

The Board adopted a resolution in favor of paying the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund each $1,000, and the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen each $500 as members of the Board of Health. The Board then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
143—Fernan vs. Chesebrough	168—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
148—Willan vs. Decker.	169—Mars vs. Same.
157—Conkling vs. Bloomer.	178—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
163—McNeal vs. O'Brien.	The General call is No. 223.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Gray vs. Holman.	326—Hunt vs. Herne.
267—Lemoine vs. Jaquenot.	328—McCarthy vs. Berry.
269—Valentine vs. Valentine	330—Zemmer vs. Zemmer.
279—Strong vs. Van Vallen.	335—Schmidt vs. Brown.
288—Henrietta vs. Bass.	340—Beebe vs. Schultz.
303—Van Bell vs. Bailey.	342—Oberlander vs. Mirett.
305—Lowenshon vs. Same.	344—Mason vs. Savage.
308—Ramsey vs. Waters.	347—Goodwin vs. Zeigler.
309—York vs. Doe.	348—Rosenblum vs. Finlete.
325—Hunt vs. Nickle.	352—Bulte vs. Cohen.
186—Schaefer vs. Cassidy.	

Prize—The Revenue Forfeiture Acts and the Prize Laws—Which is Paramount?—Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to Remit Forfeiture Under the Revenue Forfeiture Act of July 13, 1861—The Claim of the Captors—The Rule as to "Further Proof" in Prize Courts—The Case of the Gray Jacket.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The steamer Gray Jacket and cargo, Timothy Meaher, claimant and appellant, vs. The United States.—The steamer *Gray Jacket*, a vessel of 400 tons burden, and her cargo, consisting of about 500 bales of cotton, 25 barrels of rosin, some turpentine and tobacco, were captured on the high seas, between forty and sixty miles south of Mobile Bay, and beyond the limits of the blockade of that port, on the morning of Dec. 31, 1863, by the United States steamer *Kennebec*, one of the blockading vessels. The *Gray Jacket* had run out of Mobile Bay on the previous night, under cover of darkness, but was subsequently seen and captured for breach of the blockade, and taken to the port of New-Orleans, and there libeled as prize of war and subsequently condemned. In March, 1864, the claimant, who was master of the captured vessel, intervened, and claimed the vessel and cargo as sole owner. In his deposition, taken *in preparitorio*, he swore the vessel was bound to Havana, the voyage having commenced at Mobile. The steamer came out of Mobile, and had gone sixty miles on her voyage to Havana when captured. "In case we had arrived at our destined port, I should have reshipped the cargo to some port where I could have received a better price for it than I could obtain there." Flyn, the mate, examined the same way, after testifying substantially the same as to the voyage, said: "I know that the *Gray Jacket*, on the trip in which she was taken, had attempted to sail covertly and secretly from the port of Mobile, under blockade; she could not have left otherwise than secretly." The cause having been heard on the preparatory proofs and papers, the claimant moved for leave to introduce further proof, to the effect that he was a loyal citizen of the United States, and that his motive in removing this property from Mobile to Havana was to remove it to a place of security, beyond the power and control of the States in rebellion. This motion the Court refused, it having already appeared that he was a resident of Mobile, and that portion of the cargo which he had not purchased "with a view to its transportation to Havana," "had been produced on his own plantation," and it having also appeared that the claimant was a partner in a house of trade established in the enemy's country, which owned the vessel and half the cargo—the residue belonging to the rebel Government. Appeal was then taken to this Court, and motion is made for leave to file "an additional answer." This proposed additional answer sets up, after alleging certain facts as to ownership and destination at the time of capture—that subsequently to the decree of condemnation, and the present appeal therefrom, the secretary of the Treasury, by warrant, under his hand and seal of office, remitted to the claimant all the right, claim and demand of the United States to this forfeiture, "so far," as the same "was incurred" under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861; and it is claimed that the allegations in this paper constituted sufficient grounds for the reversal here of the decree of condemnation in the court below. On the part of the Treasury Department and of the claimant it is insisted that the *Grey Jacket* and her cargo, if condemnable, were condemnable only under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861, the supplementary act of May 20, 1862, and the proclamation of the President in completion thereof. As a doctrine of public law and the law of nations it is certain that in all cases of rebellion or civil war, hostilities carried on between the legitimate sovereign and his insurrectionary subjects, the municipal power of such sovereign continues perfect and unimpaired of right, although it be temporarily interrupted in some part or parts of his dominion, even to the degree of constituting territorial war by land and sea, including blockade of coast. During the late unsuccessful attempt of certain persons in the United States to effect the dissolution of the Government, and set up another within its territory, notwithstanding that the attempt culminated for awhile in hostilities having some of the properties of territorial war, including blockade of coasts, still the jurisdiction of the United States continued to be perfect of right throughout the constitutional limits thereof, and was constantly and consistently asserted as such by the executive, legislative and judicial authorities thereof, from the beginning to the end. Hence the act of July 13, 1861, and the acts supplementary thereto, and other analogous act, were a rightful exercise of the authority of the United States. Independently of numerous decisions in the Courts below, it has been expressly so adjudged by this Court. (The Venice, 2 Wal., 258; Alexander's Cotton, ibid 404; The Reform, 3 Wal., 617.) According to the universal public law and law of nations, prize of war belongs of right to the sovereign, and distribution thereof among citizen or subject captors, in part or in whole, is not a right *jure belli*, but an act of grace in the discretion of the sovereign, precisely as with the distribution of revenue forfeitures. (3 Phil. Int. Law, 189; The Elsbe., 5 Rob., 173; Alexander vs. Duke of Wel.; 2 Russell & Wyine, 54; Certain Sugar vs. Boyle; 9 Cr., 191; The Joseph Gall, 544-558.) There is nothing in the language of the prize acts of April 23, 1800, and its supplements in force at the time of the enactment of the Revenue Forfeiture Act of July 13, 1861, nor in the language of the acts subsequent thereto providing for more or less than the adjudication of prizes, and custody and distribution of prize money. The Revenue Forfeiture Acts, if there be any supposable conflict of law between them and the Prize Acts, are to be deemed of paramount force, seeing that each class of acts is alike the declaration of the sovereign will, and that the Revenue Forfeiture Acts are the special declarations of that will, *quoad hoc*, that is for the case of rebellion as distinguishable from foreign war. Whatever question in the solution, if any, might arise regarding foreign captures, there can be none regarding domestic captures—that is, captures of property of citizens of the United States for the cause of rebellion. The question is of new impression in this Court. Older adjudications in the case of foreign war do not apply. In two or three recent cases, where the question might have been raised, but was not, there was of course no adjudication of this point, either express or implied. The right of revenue forfeiture, as against prize, in such a matter as the present has been assumed by each succeeding Secretary of the Treasury, and the paramount force of the revenue forfeiture acts has been affirmed in various cases before the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. On the part of the Government and the captors, it is urged that the contents of the first part of this proposed "answer" are in the nature and character of "further proof," and the claimant is not entitled, under the law and practice of Prize Courts, to adduce further proof in his behalf.

It the vessel and cargo were, in point of fact, in course of transit at the time of capture from the State of Alabama to a loyal State, they were thus proceeding in violation of the prohibition then in force against commercial intercourse between the revolted States and the rest of the United States, and the plaintiff cannot be permitted to aver such violation of the municipal law of the country as ground for restitution of his property in a prize court. The fact of the remission of the Secretary of the Treasury of the forfeiture of his vessel and cargo, "so far as the same was incurred under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861," is a fact totally irresponsive to the present proceeding and issue, because the present condemnation accrued under and by virtue of the public law of war, and not in whole or in part under and by virtue of the statute of July 13, 1861, and are therefore not only not touched nor affected by the warrants of remission now presented, but are, by the terms of the warrant, expressly excluded from its operation. Even if this condemnation were not so excluded from the operation of the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, his power to remit forfeitures incurred by the statute of 1861, is limited by the words of the statute to cases of seizure and proceedings to enforce forfeitures under the statute and does not extend to, and cannot be exercised in, cases of maritime captures of vessels and cargoes under the law of war, although such vessels and cargoes were, or might be sold, at the time of such capture, liable to seizure and forfeiture under the statute in another form of proceeding on the Admiralty side of the Court. If the Secretary of the Treasury has power by virtue of the act of 1861, in the case of a vessel captured and then libelled and condemned in a prize court as a maritime prize, to remit the condemnation thereof so incurred and adjudged under the law of war, on account of hostile ownership, (which proposition is wholly denied,) still he has no power to remit, by the terms of the statute, such condemnation of such vessel incurred and adjudged under that law on account of breach of blockade or unlawful trading with the enemy. The jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of 1861, to remit the forfeiture of property other than vessels, extends, in any case, only to merchandise taken *in transitu* between the revolted States and the rest of the United States; and the cargo captured on board the *Grey Jacket* was, not, at the time of the capture, so *in transitu* between those sections, contrary to the fifth section of the statute. But if the cargo was thus proceeding, at the time of capture, and was liable to seizure and forfeiture, under the fifth section of the Act of 1861, still the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, by any exercise of his power of remission, as limited by the terms of the statute, affect the condemnation of the cargo, or its liability to condemnation in the Prize Court, under the law of war, as enemy's property, or for breach of blockade, or for unlawful trading with the enemy. Irrespective of all the considerations above stated, and as conclusive against the admissibility or operation of the paper presented by the claimant, it is maintained that, in case of vessel and cargo rightfully captured on the high seas, *jure belli*, by duly commissioned belligerent naval force, and liable and duly prosecuted to condemnation in a Prize Court, as good prize under the law of war, such capture, liability and adjudication absorb and supersede any statutory forfeiture or liability to forfeiture of such vessel or cargo for violation of the municipal law; for the allowance of any intervening claim to the property as so forfeited by statute, or as released from such forfeiture, and, under the law of the United States as it stood at the time of this capture, and as it now stands, control the disposition of the property so captured and condemned in prize, as against and above any such statutory forfeiture or any liability thereto, or any remission thereof. (The *Rapid*, 8 Cr., 163-8; the *Sally*, id., 384; the steamer *Nassau* and cargo, Blotch Prize Cases, 665-6.) Recent cases in this Court of vessels captured and condemned as prize of war, though at the time of capture, and until so captured, plainly liable also to seizure and forfeiture under the act of July 13, 1861, as belonging in whole or in part to citizens or inhabitants of the insurrectionary States, and found at sea; among these, the *Boigory* and *Andromeda*, 2 Wol., 481, 489, and the *Cornelius* and *Bermuda*, 3 Wol., 214, 553.

Caleb Cushing for Treasury Department; Gen. Butler for claimant; Attorney-General Stanbery and J. Hadley Ashton for Government; Charles Eames for captors.

Important to Coasting Steamers—What is Good Stowage for Short Voyages.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER TERM, 1866.

John Mixer et al. vs. the Steamship Neptune.—SHIPMAN, J.—On Nov. 29, 1865, the libelants in this suit shipped on board the steam propeller *Neptune*, at Boston, twenty-nine casks of sperm oil to be delivered at the wharf of the Neptune Steamship Company in New-York. The casks were of various sizes, containing from eighty to three hundred gallons. The bill of lading containing the contract of affreightment is annexed to the libel and made part of the same. It contains the usual exception of the "dangers of the seas."

The steamer left Boston on the afternoon of the 29th, with this oil on board, bound for New-York; and about midnight, when twenty or thirty miles from Pollock Rip, she encountered a heavy blow and violent cross sea, which lasted several hours. During the gale the oil broke loose and rolled about the deck, in consequence of which some of the casks were stove, and others sprung aleak, and a considerable quantity of the oil was lost. The libel was filed to recover the loss sustained by the shipper, and alleges that the damage is chargeable to the carelessness and improper stowage of this part of the cargo. The Neptune Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, have filed their claim and answer. The latter denies bad stowage, and avers that the damage was wholly occasioned by the dangers of the seas. If the libelants are right in this question, the ship must pay the damage. If the claimants are right then the injury is excepted in the bill of lading and the ship is not responsible.

There is no doubt, on the evidence, that the ship encountered a heavy blow and a violent sea, so severe that some of the casks jumped out of their beds and broke loose, and this was apparently the immediate cause of the damage. One of the persons employed on board the steamer says that he has been to sea fifteen years, and that this was about as heavy a wind as he ever encountered; that the men could not stand on their feet without holding on; that the ship rolled 18 or 20 feet and through an arc of 45°, so that the water came on her upper or hurricane deck. The Captain and mate, who are experienced seamen and coasters, testify substantially to the same effect. The pilot states that it was as heavy a gale as he ever experienced. The proof is also that they set the sails of the ship to steady her, but that the violence of the wind was such as to draw the sheet-bolts out of the deck. The Captain testifies that the blows of the sea were so severe as to lift the men off their feet in the pilot-house, and jump the heaviest casks out of their beds.

The Captain and mate of the steamer *Newport* state that the latter vessel was on her trip that night from New-York to Newport, but that they encountered so severe a blow that they could go no further than Fisher's Island, and had to put into New-London harbor.

Those in charge of the *Neptune* testify that it was impossible for them to make a harbor while the blow lasted, and that it was not safe to attempt to turn back.

From these facts, which are uncontradicted, it will be seen at a glance that the main question to be determined is, whether this oil was well stowed so that the damage is chargeable to the danger of the sea. The evidence separates this question into two branches—first, whether the oil was put in the right place on the ship; and, second, whether it was properly secured in stowing. On both these points the testimony is very conflicting.

It is familiar doctrine that the master and ship are responsible for the stowage of the cargo under deck, and that, if it is stowed on deck without the consent of the owner, and is lost or damaged in consequence, even by dangers of the seas excepted in the bill of lading, the carrier is responsible. (The Paragon, Ware R. 322.) This duty to stow under deck is deemed a condition of every bill of lading, whether expressed or not. Unless the liability is expressly excluded by the terms of the contract, it will always be deemed one of its provisions. This is a general rule of maritime law arising out of the general usage of the commercial world. Sometimes, however, a well-established uniform local custom, or usage of a particular trade, forms an exception to the general rule, and relieves the bill of lading of this implied condition. The doctrines pertaining to this subject were discussed by this Court in the case of John H. Chubb et al. vs. 7,800 bushels of oats, June, 1864, and it is believed, accurately stated. In the present case, evidence was gone into for the purpose of proving that such a custom existed in this trade between New-York and Boston; but I do not think any such custom is involved here.

The steamer *Neptune* is a large propeller, belonging to a well-known class of vessels which ply out of this port, with an upper or hurricane deck upon which no freight is carried—a main deck or between decks where a very large part of the freight is

stowed, and a hold floored off several feet above the kelson, where her engines, water, boilers, coal and engines and propeller shaft are placed, and where there is room for some freight. Her construction necessarily requires that a large quantity of freight should be carried on this main deck. It is bulwarked entirely round, and wholly under cover of the upper deck. Upon the degree of strength of the bulwarks and upper deck no question properly arises here. They appear to have been tight and sufficient. At all events no damage resulted to this oil from any defects in these parts of her structure. The right to carry freight on this main deck without violating any implied clause of the bill of lading, results, in the judgment of the Court, not from a mere usage, but from the necessities of the trade. This vessel, as a freight-boat, for which she is principally designed, would be of little or no value without the use of this deck. This in this known to all the world as a peculiarity of this and some other classes of steam vessels, to shippers as well as shipowners; and the former, who seek for the more rapid transit of their goods than sailing vessels furnish, must be deemed to assent to such deposition and arrangement of the cargo as the peculiar construction of these steam vessels necessarily involves. But further, I am decidedly of the opinion that the stowage of a cargo on this main deck of a vessel so constructed is a compliance with the implied claim of a bill of lading requiring it to be stowed under deck. This conclusion is, to some extent, supported by the views taken by Judges Nelson and Betts, in the case of Roberts *vs.* Jose A. Mora, in the manuscript opinions cited on the argument. Any other view involves the doctrine that the owners of such ships are liable to shippers for damages to goods resulting from the dangers of the seas, provided that they are stowed on this deck. These vessels, then, must carry no more cargo than they can stow in that part of their holds not occupied with engines, water, coal, boilers and propeller shaft, or become insurers against all marine perils resulting from the violence of the winds and waves. I should require very strong and cogent reasons to bring me to a conclusion, the effect of which would require these vessels either to run with very light freights, or to assume responsibilities that in the end would involve this carrying trade by steam over this and similar routes in ruin, and probably lead to its extinction. If the doctrine contended for by the libelants is to prevail, a steamer like the *Neptune* might have her whole upper works swept off by a resistless hurricane, and the main part of a full cargo carried overboard, and yet her owners be liable, provided the freight in the hold escaped destruction. By this peculiar construction of these and similar classes of steam vessels, great capacity for carrying freight is combined with rapid transit, and this enures as well to the benefit of the shipper and the commercial world generally as to the shipowner; for if steamers are to be allowed to carry no more freight than they can stow in their holds, without becoming absolute insurers against all perils of the sea, it is evident that this mode of transportation must be abandoned, or the rates of freight so much enhanced as to render it impracticable.

The evidence in the present case shows that it is a common practice, as it must necessarily be, to stow oil and similar articles in this class of vessels on the main decks. This is proved by the claimant's witnesses, and by Capt. Fish, one of the witnesses for the libelants. The latter, who is master of a propeller plying between New-Bedford and New-York, testifies that he carries oil mostly in casks of all sizes, holding from one to ten barrels, and that he always stows on this deck when he has filled his hold; but, as already intimated, the Court does not rest the right of the carrier on these steam vessels to stow freight on this main deck on mere usage. It is grounded in the necessities of transportation by this class of vessels, which have to be constructed with reference to this mode of arranging the cargo, and to which shippers must be deemed to have consented. The conclusion is that the placing of this oil on the deck where it was stowed was, of itself, no breach of duty or violation of any implied stipulation in the bill of lading.

There is another feature of the evidence for the libelants, as to the propriety of putting this oil on the main deck, which requires to be noticed. Some of their witnesses say that, in their judgment, it should have been put below to correct the rolling of the ship; and Capt. Arnold, an intelligent shipmaster, testifies that the *Neptune* was not seaworthy, with the freight she had on deck, and nothing in the hold. His experience, though very great, I infer from his testimony, has been confined to sailing vessels, and generally to long voyages at sea. Now the Captain of the *Neptune* states that, with water, engines, boilers, coal, &c., his ship had 600 tons of ballast below, and that she had not more than 100 or 150 tons of freight on deck. The evidence on this point, as to the effect of putting this oil below, is conflicting, and I am not satisfied that stowing these 29 casks there would have materially prevented or modified the rolling of the ship.

The remaining question to be considered is, whether the oil was properly stowed where it was placed. The Captain of the *Neptune* states that it was stowed under his superintendence, four casks in a tier, fourteen on one side of the engine-room and fifteen on the other. Lard in casks were placed between the oil and engine-house, on heads. The oil was dunnaged, bilge free, bung up, chime and chime, each cask chocked separately, and where the oil would not fill up, lard was put in and scantling between driven in thoroughly, so that it would not stave the head of the cask or work, and the scantling nailed to the bed and decks at the after tier. He states that he has had experience in stowing, and that this was well done. Upon the question of whether this was good stowage or not a number of experts were called on both sides. Their testimony is very conflicting. Those examined by the libelants do not agree in details as to what the stowage should have been. I think, however, that one of them, Capt. Arnold, states accurately and clearly what the stowage was in fact, and what it might have been. He says: "I think that there is no difficulty in stowing a cargo so that it will stand the rolling of the sea, so long as you have the control of your vessel. I think that if this cargo had been properly stowed in port, there would have been no damage. *The cargo was very well stowed with the exception that it was not stanchioned down.* It should have been floored over the top and stanchioned down. The outer tiers should have been stanchioned from one deck to the other, so as to form a bulkhead. Those stanchions should have been cleated down at each end. This should have been done, or the outer tier of chocks should have been spiked down so as to have held the casks." The testimony of this witness is in some particulars confirmed by Capt. Story, who was also examined by the claimants, and who says that the dunnage was proper, but that the casks should have been stanchioned down. He says, however, that it is not usual to nail the chocks. As already stated, the libelant's experts do not agree as to all the details necessary to be observed in stowing such material as this oil. But, I think, that upon the whole evidence, it is clear that this oil was well stowed for any voyage, with the exception of flooring off and stanchioning down the casks from above, and stanchioning between the decks fore and aft of the outer tiers so as to form bulkheads. The first precaution would probably have kept the casks from being thrown out of their beds by the violent motions of the ship, and the latter would have kept them from rolling. Whether the jumping of the casks in their beds set any of them leaking, independently of their rolling about after they broke loose, does not appear, and therefore it cannot be determined with certainty whether bulkheads alone, of the kind suggested, would have secured them against all injury. The opinion of Capt. Arnold (and, I think, it is the better one) appears to be that both precautions were necessary to prevent injury, under the circumstances.

Now it is evident that these precautions are those required on the longest voyages and through the most tempestuous seas, where heavy gales are almost certain to be encountered before the port of destination is reached. They are such as would protect the cargo under any rolling of the ship, however violent, at least until her navigators should lose all control over her. The question here naturally arises, were they such precautions as are required by the exercise of ordinary skill and prudence, over the route on which the *Neptune* was running, and which was traversed in a single night? In other words, must vessels, and especially steam-vessels, on short, even daily trips, where the speedy transit of goods is an object of great moment to shippers as well as shipowners, and which is eagerly sought to be obtained by both, and where to such celerity of transit prompt loading and unloading are indispensable, be held to the exercise of the same degree of skill and prudence, and the same dilatory and elaborate precautions against the vicissitudes of the sea, as on longer and more perilous voyages?

In determining this question it is necessary to see what are understood, in the law, as excusable perils. It is now settled by a decided preponderance of authorities, that, while common carriers by sea, in the absence of a special contract, are subject to the same rigid liabilities as carriers on land; the term "dangers" or "perils of the seas" usually inserted in bills of lading operates as a limitation of these responsibilities to some extent. It is held, or rather assumed, in the case of Williams *vs.* Grant, 1, Conn. R. 487, that the phrase "perils of the sea," includes no more than is comprehended by the term "act of God." This is not now generally received as sound doctrine. "perils of the sea" is now understood and held to have a broader scope than the term "act of God," and to include the natural accidents incident to the navigation of seas. Johnson *vs.* Friar, 4 Yerg. 41; Gordon *vs.* Buchanan, 5 Yerger 72, 82; Williams *vs.* Branston, 1 Murphy 417; Plaisted *vs.* The Boston and Kennebec Navigation Company, 27 Maine 182. Mr. Justice Story declares, in the case of the schooner *Reeside*, 2 Sum. 571, that "The phrase 'dangers of the seas,' whether understood in its most limited sense, as importing only a loss by the natural accidents peculiar to that element, or whether understood in its more extended sense, as including inevitable accidents upon that element, must still, in either sense, be clearly understood to include only such losses as are of an extraordinary nature, or arise from some irresistible force or some overwhelming power, which cannot be guarded against by the ordinary exertions of human skill and prudence." Now the question immediately suggests itself: What is ordinary skill and prudence? Chancellor Kent, who is always very high authority, in his Commentaries, vol. 3., p. 217, says: "It is often a point difficult to determine, whether the disaster happened by a peril of the sea, or by unavoidable accident, or by the fault, negligence or want of skill of the master. * * * What is an excusable peril, depends a good deal upon usage, and the sense and practice of merchants, and it is a question of fact, to be settled by the circumstances peculiar to the case." The very terms "ordinary skill and prudence" used by Mr. Justice Story, and often repeated by other jurists, involve the idea that their meaning, when applied to any particular case, must be determined by the circumstances which characterize and surround that case. Skill and prudence, like diligence and negligence, are relative terms. "Diligence," says Chancellor Kent, "is a relative term, and it is evident that what would amount to the requisite at one time, in one situation, and under one set of circumstances, might not amount to it in another." (Kent's Com., vol. 2, p. 56.) "Negligence," says Baron Alderson, in Blyth *vs.* Water Works, 36, Eng. L. and Eq., 503, "is either omitting to do something that a reasonable man would do, or the doing something which a reasonable man would not do." In the case already cited, from Nott and McCord, it was held that whether a loss was caused by a "peril of the sea" or not, depended upon the fact of the existence or non-existence of negligence. The libel in the present case appears to have been framed upon this view of the law, and charges that the loss in question was owing to careless and improper stowage.

Now, upon a careful review of the evidence, I am satisfied that this oil was stowed with reasonable care, skill and prudence, considering the nature, extent and usual perils of such a voyage, and, therefore, that the proximate cause of the damage complained of in the libel was one of the dangers of the sea, against which the owners of the ship were not bound to provide further than they did.

The libel is therefore dismissed, with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Smith; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy and Benedict.

The Croton Aqueduct Litigation—The Application Made by John J. Bradley for a Mandamus Denied—Important Opinion of Mr. Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 3.

The People ex rel. John J. Bradley vs. Thomas Stephens and Robert L. Darragh.—In this case the decision of the Court was rendered yesterday. It was an application by the relator (Bradley) for a *mandamus*, to compel the respondent (Stephens) to give up the books and papers of the office of President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and to surrender to him (Bradley) the position as President. The motion was argued on Friday last, and in the TIMES of Saturday, the 29th ult., will be found a pretty full report of the arguments upon either side. In denying the application for a *mandamus*, Mr. Justice INGRAHAM delivered the following able opinion, in which he discusses the law bearing upon the case, and gives the reasons for his decision:

OPINION.

The relator was appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, on the 7th of December, 1866, President of the Croton Aqueduct Board. Stephens had filled the office during the previous term. In May last an act was passed by the Legislature, for the City tax levy, in which was inserted a provision extending the term of office of the Engineer and Assistant Commissioner, for three years from the passage of the act, and then providing as follows: "and any vacancy in their number shall be filled by the members of the Board remaining in office." (Laws of New-York, 1866, 2d vol. p. 2056.) The title of this act is: "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof." The grounds on which this application is based, are, that the term of the President is not extended; that the whole of the provision relating to the officers of this department is void, because the object of it is not stated in the title, as required by the Constitution, and that the words "any of their number" only apply to the Engineer and Assitant Commissioner, and not to the other members of the Board. No question can arise in this case as to the extension of the term of office of the respondent, because it is clear that he was not included under the term of Engineer or Assistant Commissioner, and the extended term only applies to those two officers. The questions then, which apply to this case are, whether this act is a local act; whether, if it be local, this provision relating to these officers is void, and whether the words "vacancy in their number" apply to the whole Board or to the officers previously named in the section. Upon the latter question I entertain no doubt. The words "vacancy in their number" must be referred to what follows: "By the members of the Board remaining in office," for its interpretation. "In their number" means then, the number of the members of the Board, and the words "remaining in office" include the President as an appointing power, if either of the other members should vacate the office, and includes his office, if it should become vacant as one to be filled by other members of the Board. There is no grammatical rule which forbids this construction of the sentence, but such use of the pronoun preceding the subject of it is very common. The main question is as to the constitutionality of the provisions above referred to. It is contended on the part of the relator that the same are void because they conflict with the provision of the Constitution contained in the 16th section of the 2d article, viz.: "No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title." Under this provision it has been held that where matters are inserted in a local statute, and not expressed in the title, such provisions are void; [Town of Fishkill *vs.* Fishkill and Beekman Plank Road Company, 22d Barb., 634, 643.] but do not invalidate the enactments which are specified in the title. Phillips *vs.* the Mayor, &c. 1 Hilton, 483. I have not been able to find any direct adjudication that a law providing for raising moneys for taxes in a city or county is a local law. This appears to have been passed over without notice or objection in those cases in which provisions deemed inconsistent with the title have been incorporated in tax laws, as in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* The Mayor et al., 4th Seldon, 241. In the case of The People *vs.* McCann—Bowen, J., in reference to a local act containing provisions of a general character, says: "It is not to be deemed a private or local act because its title so indicates. The character of it is to be determined by its provisions and not its title. Some of the purposes for which money is to be raised by this act are for purposes arising under State laws—such as the Metropolitan Boards—and render it doubtful whether such laws ought not to be considered of a general instead of a local character. A similar suggestion was made in relation to the act amending the City Charter in Phillips *vs.* the Mayor, &c. Hilton 483. In Baldwin *vs.* the Mayor, &c., 42 Barb. p. 549, it was in like manner assumed that a tax law was a local law, and Clerk, J., held that a provision inserted therein, not mentioned in the title, was void. This question, however, only arose collaterally as to the right of the attorney to appear in the case, and has not been reexamined, when this case has been before the General Term for review, but the same was disposed of on other grounds. Under the decisions of the Court of Appeals in regard to the Police Law, the Fire Department and the Health Law, it must be conceded that acts which in any manner affect any part of the State outside of the limits of the City of New-York, will not be considered local acts, but for all purposes and powers of legislation are to be treated as acts of a general character not within the constitutional restriction above referred to. Personally I have endeavored, in accordance with views entertained by me on this subject, to protect the City rights and preserve its franchises, by holding that these restrictions are applicable to laws relating to the business of the City, but I have been admonished by these decisions of the Court of Appeals, that such views were erroneous, and it is my duty to yield obedience thereto. Independent of these views, it is a matter of great doubt whether a *mandamus* is a proper remedy in this case. The relator, if properly appointed, is in office—he having taken the oath of office. I know of no acts that the respondent can do to admit a man into the possession of an office, after he has been duly appointed and sworn in. It is true they withhold from him the books and papers, but they are also withheld by the other members of the Board. If either of them agree with the relator, then those two, forming a majority, have a better remedy by an application for the books and papers of the office. Nor can a *mandamus* issue to Stephens requiring him to deliver possession of the office to the relator, because his associates with him have an equal right thereto. All such matters must be controlled by a majority of the Board, and not by any one member of it. Besides, a *mandamus* is never granted to enforce a doubtful right. A party must have a clear legal right to demand what he asks for, or it will be refused. (1 Wend., p. 324; 10 Wend., 366; 1 Kernan, 563.) Nor where the party has any other specific legal remedy. In the People *vs.* Stevens, (5 Hill, 616, 627,) such an application was denied on the ground that a better remedy existed, and that another claimed the office under color of title. In the People *vs.* Dikeman, 7 How. Pr. Rep., pp. 124, 128, Judge Strong lays down the following principles as applicable to cases of this kind: First—That a *mandamus* is inappropriate and should not be issued where there is a real and substantial dispute as to the title to an office. Second—That where the right of the applicant is clear and unquestioned, and the possession of the books and papers is all that is necessary to enable him to perform the duties of the office, a resort should be had to a direct proceeding to obtain such books, &c., under the statute. Third—When the title of the applicant to an office is beyond substantial dispute, so that the objection to it is wholly frivolous, and the possession of the books and papers would not give control of the office, a writ of *mandamus* would be proper and should be awarded. These rules, I think, consistent with the decisions, and are applicable to the present case. That there is a fair ground of dispute as to the title to this office is apparent from what I have before stated, depending on the validity of the act of the Legislature. If that act is valid, the power of appointment is taken from the Mayor and Aldermen, and is vested in the members of the Board of the Croton Aqueduct; and in order to sustain the claim of the relator, it is necessary to declare that act unconstitutional. And secondly, the possession of the books and papers is all that is now necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of the office. I do not mean to be understood as holding that the title to the office can be tried in a proceeding for the possession of the books and papers. On the contrary, it cannot be, and such a proceeding should not be resorted to for that purpose. Nor is the writ of *mandamus* any more the appropriate remedy; but that question must be tried by *quo warranto*, or in the mode provided for in the Code. There is in the present case another difficulty in the way of obtaining the books or papers of the office, which seems to preclude a resort to any summary mode to obtain possession of the books or office. It is that the duties of the Board are administered by three persons of equal authority, and the union of two at least is necessary for any legal right to the possession of these books and papers. A majority can control their custody, and no one has a right to demand such possession. If the other members of the Board would act with the relator, such an application might be maintained. I may add, also, to the reasons above stated, that it is rarely, if ever, proper to award a *mandamus* in a case in which it can only be done by declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional. That should be done in a more solemn mode of adjudication, upon full trial, and not on an ordinary motion, such as this. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the application for a *mandamus* should be denied, but without costs.

Important Question as to the Rights of Non-resident Attachment Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

D. P. Ingraham Justice.

Grenwald et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.—This was a motion by plaintiffs for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from selling and disposing of certain property seized by a part of the defendants under an execution issued upon a confession of judgment made to them by the other defendants.

The plaintiffs who are creditors of the firm of A. Goldsmith & Co. of Pottsville, Penn., claim that that firm on the 12th pay of December, with the connivance of the firm of R. Goldsmith & Co. of this City, who were judgment creditors of Goldsmith Bros., secretly disposed and shipped their goods to this City; that upon their arrival here R. Goldsmith & Co. seized the goods under an execution issued upon a confession of judgment. This judgment, it was alleged, was fraudulent, and gotten up as a cloak to hinder plaintiffs from getting the benefit of sundry attachments which they had taken out in this court on the ground that Goldsmith Bros. were non-residents.

The defendants, R. Goldsmith & Co., showed by affidavits that they were not cognizant of the alleged removal or disposition of their goods by Goldsmith Bros.; that they were judgment creditors in good faith, and that their execution was issued in protection of their rights.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward, in behalf of plaintiffs, contended that as attaching creditors under the recent decision in Court of Appeals, they had a specific lien and were entitled to come in and set aside any process or proceeding which, based upon fraud, hindered and delayed them in the prosecution of their rights.

Mr. A. S. Cohen, on behalf of the judgment creditors, claimed that the recent decisions relied on by counsel were in cases in which no process of the Court was in force, and that creditors who had obtained attachments solely on the ground of defendant being a non-resident, did not have that specific lien which creditors who had attached on account of fraud on the part of their debtors might possibly have.

It was also contended that plaintiff's being non-resident creditors could not come into this State and bring a suit in equity, to set aside a judgment obtained by resident creditors.

The Court after hearing argument took papers and reserved decision.

Blatchford, Seward & Griswold for plaintiffs; Blumenstiel & Cohen for defendants.

Injunction Against the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

Before Judge Cardozo.

On Monday last, Herman T. Livingston, for a long time the agent and a large owner in the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company, applied to Judge Brady, through his counsel, ex-Judge Hilton, for an injunction against the Directors of the above named Company, restraining them from removing him from his position as agent of the Company. He claims that the Company is indebted to him and other stockholders, whom he represents, to the amount of $250,000 for money advanced to build steamships for the line, and he desires to prevent any action on the part of the Directors which may prejudice his interests. Judge Brady granted the injunction, and this morning the Directors appeared by their counsel, G. P. Nash, and moved for a dissolution of the injunction. Counsel stated that the claim of Livingston was secured by a mortgage of $100,000 on the property of the Company, which was worth a million of dollars, and that the Directors were willing to increase that security by an additional mortgage if desired, but they objected to having their hands tied by an injunction issued in behalf of their own agent, who held office by their appointment, and was subject to removal at their will.

Judge Hilton stated that notice of the motion to dissolve the injunction had not been served upon him until this morning, and he had no had time to examine the affidavits on which it was made. He, therefore, asked for an adjournment of the case, which was granted, and the hearing was set down for Saturday next at 11 A. M.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company owns seven steamships, valued at over a million dollars, which run between New-York and the ports of Savannah, Norfolk and Richmond.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 3.

By Justice Ingraham.

Charles Goodyear, Jr., *vs.* The Phœnix Rubber Company; motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew motion if accounting is ordered; costs to abide the event. The People ex. rel. John J. Bradley *vs.* Thomas Stephens and Robert L. Darragh; motion for *mandamus* denied without costs. (See opinion.) Margaretta Foster *vs.* Wm. Foster; report confirmed and divorce granted; custody of child awarded to the plaintiff. James Jones *vs.* James R. Palmer et al.; motion granted without costs. Wm. W. Jones *vs.* George W. Buck; motion granted on payment of costs of Circuit and motion in ten days; judgment to stand as security; if not paid in that time, motion denied with $10 costs. Wm. B. Conant *vs.* James Wilkinson; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 3.

By Justice Monell.

Frere Edey *vs.* Minot C. Morgan; motion granted and case referred. Benjamin F. Clark *vs.* Moses K. Glines; motion granted and receiver appointed. Charles C. Haven, by Guardian, *vs.* Capt. Chandler, of steamship *Gambrock*; motion granted and guardian appointed. Ann Wakerly *vs.* Isaiah T. Williams; motion granted.

By Justice Garvin.

Salvis Brillas *vs.* Atlantic Mail Trans. Co.; motion granted and commission appointed. The "Transcript" Association *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York; judgment for plaintiff for $34,617 35, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1866, with costs. This was a claim against the City for official advertising in the *Daily Transcript*. The case was heard before a Referee, who found for the plaintiffs, and judgment was ordered at the Special Term, in accordance with the finding of the Referee. The defence to the claim, as set up in the answer of the Corporation Counsel, was that there was no remaining unexpended money in the City Treasury that could be applied to its payment.

Cruelty to Animals—Assaults and Battery—Petit Larceny.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Judges and magistrates celebrate the holidays as well as other Christian people, and as a consequence the Court of Sessions was closed on New-Year's day. The calendar for yesterday was therefore much heavier than usual, embracing in all 51 cases. Of these 28 were for petit larceny, 14 for assault and battery, 4 for cruelty to animals, 2 for assault with intent to steal, 2 for violations of City ordinances, and one for keeping a disorderly house. An unusually large number of prisoners plead guilty, thereby facilitating the transaction of business, but robbing it of its interest.

A HARROWING ASSAULT.

Emma Wilson was charged with an assault upon Louisa Hayes. Emma keeps a lager-beer saloon, but Louisa had succeeded in obtaining a lease of the premises and ordered Emma to leave. Emma declined, and a fight was the consequence, both women being considerably damaged in the skirmish. Louisa produced in Court a box containing hair enough to make a waterfall of the largest and most approved pattern, which she said Emma had pulled out of her head. The Court fined Emma the price of a new waterfall—$10.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Andrew Allen was charged with cruelly driving a lame horse through the streets, attached to a heavy load. It having been shown that the horse was unfit for service, the Court fined the prisoner $20.

Morris White, a car-driver on the Fourth-avenue Line, was charged with driving a horse in his car whose hip was out of joint. It was shown, however, that the horse was all right when he left the stable, but met with an accident, and was returned to the stable as speedily as possible. While returning, an officer arrested the driver. The prisoner was acquitted, the Court deeming the accident beyond his control.

Michael Hynch had a starving horse in his yard for several days, keeping him without food or water. When the animal fell down and was unable to stir, Hynch dragged him out into the street and there left him to die. He was fined $25, in default of which he was locked up. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appeared to prosecute the above cases.

ROBBING A PRETTY WAITER-GIRL.

Pauline Hernbauer, a German waiter girl in a lager-beer saloon, who would be pretty if she was not the reverse, accused John Mulholland of attempting to steal her pocket-book. The accused visited the saloon were Pauline dispenses lager, and while she, with an elegant flow of Low Dutch, was entertaining customers, he sat beside her. He presently appeared to fall asleep, and inclining his nodding head gently toward Pauline, inserted his hand in her pocket and seized her wallet. Pauline, however, was wide-awake, and instantly seized the intrusive digits and thereby secured Mulholland. He was found guilty of the attempt to steal, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one month.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.

Edward Healey, in company with a girl of his acquaintance, went to a lager-beer saloon in Greenwich-avenue, a few nights ago, to spend a quiet evening. There were numerous other young men and girls there, who do not appear to have been quite as orderly or respectable as they should have been. Richard Davis made some insulting remarks to Healey's companion, which drew forth a gentle remonstrance from her gallant. Thereupon Davis assaulted both Healey and the girl, and forcing Healey to the sidewalk, beat him with a slung-shot. Davis was arrested for the offence, and having been found guilty, was remanded for sentence.

WANTED TO BE SENT TO THE NAVY.

William Brown plead guilty to stealing some articles of clothing from an auction-store. He told a piteous tale of destitution; said it was his first offence, and shedding genuine tears of repentance, begged the Court to send him into the navy for three years. He said he had served on board a man-of-war, and had an honorable discharge from the service. The Court directed an officer to accompany him to a recruiting office, and try to have him enlisted.

COLLECTING HER WAGES.

Mary Sandford, a pleasant looking colored girl, was charged with stealing some clothing from the lady by whom she was employed. Mary said her mistress owed her $1 50, and she asked a policeman how to get it. The officer told her to take anything she could get her hands on and pawn it. Mary followed this advice, pawning articles valued at $22 for the sum due her. She made no secret of the offence, but gave her mistress the pawn-ticket. Mary was found guilty of petty larceny and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Petit Larceny.—Daniel McEvoy, Penitentiary House of Refuge 1 year; Catharine Wilson, 3 months; Maria Devine, 3 months; Delia Gouch, 3 months; Patrick Kerrigan, 3 months; Jane Brown, 3 months; Jane Wheeler, 2 months; Mary Jackson, 2 months, Jos. Josephs, 2 months; John McDonnell, 3 months; Jno. Buchanan, 3 months; Henry Miller, 2 months; John Miller, 3 months; William Tate, House of Refuge 1 year.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3, 1867.

20,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107⅞	17	Adams Ex. Co.....	75
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	106⅛	13	do...........	73⅞
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105½	100	do...........	72⅞
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅞	50	U. S. Ex. Co........	70
13,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		63	do...........	70⅛
	New issue......	108⅞	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	173¼
24,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400	do...........	173
	First Ser.......	105	100	do...........	172⅞
5,000	do.....2d Ser.	104⅞	100	do...........	172½
5,000	do.....3d Ser.	104⅞	100	do...........	172¼
20,000	N. Car. 6s, N.....	51½	300	do.........s60	172
1,500	do...........	57	100	do.........b30	174½
5,000	Missouri 6s.......	95	300	do.........b30	174
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		300	N. Y. Cen.........	112⅞
	Pacific R.......	95	1000	do...........	112⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	100	do.........b10	113
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..x-i	68½	1100	do.........b3	113
4,000	Louisiana 6s.....	90	100	do.........b30	113⅛
1,000	N.Y.St.7s,Bounty		1400	Erie R.........	66⅞
	ty Loan......C.	105⅛	100	do.........b30	67⅛
6,000	Ind. State 5s.....	94⅞	60	Erie R. Pr........	85
51,000	Ind. 2½ Per Cts.	94⅞	200	Hud. R. R.........	150
30,000	O. & M. Cer.....	28	600	Reading R.........	104¾
3,000	Erie 1st M.......	102	40	do...........	105¼
4,000	Harlem 1st M....	100½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R...	115
14,000	C. & N.W. Con.		100	Long Island R..b60	60
	Conv. Bds	85	100	do...........	60
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88	8	Stonington R......	96
5,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M....	69½	200	M. S. & N. I. R....	82⅞
12,000	Mil.&St.P.1stM..		400	do...........	83
	Ex-int.........	85½	50	Panama R......x-d	260
2,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st	70½	500	Ill. Cen. R........	121½
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	91½	100	do...........	121⅝
4,000	do...........	91⅝	200	do...........	121¾
50,000	do...........	91¾	200	do.........b10	121¾
20	Cen. Nat. Bank....	110	200	Clev. & P. R.......	90
8	Bk. of Commerce..	115	75	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	111
100	Cum. Coal P.......	89	25	do...........	110⅝
200	do...........	89½	100	do...........	110⅜
100	do.........b10	89¾	300	Chic. & N. W.......	46
500	Ashburton Coal....	11	800	do...........	46⅛
400	Amer. Coal........	66	200	do...........	46¼
200	do...........	67½	200	do.........b10	46¼
200	do...........	68	200	do......2d call	46⅛
700	West. U Tel.......	46¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	83
50	Mar. Min. Pref.....	32½	200	do.........s3	82⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co....	45½	100	do.........s10	82
300	At. M. S. Co.......	108¼	200	do.........s5	81¾
100	do...........	108	72	do...........	82⅜
200	do.........b30	109	29	do......2d call	82½
100	do.........b22	108¾	400	Clev. & Tol........	126½
400	Union Nav. Co.....	107½	400	Chic. & R. I.......	104
200	Canton Co.........	49	800	Tol. W. & W........	45
200	So. Amer. Nav. &		50	do...........	44¾
	Marine R......	113⅛	200	P., F. W. & C......	105⅛
200	do.........b30	115	200	do...........	105⅛
200	do...........	113½	500	do...........	105
100	do...........	114	400	H. & St. J.........	57
100	Mil. & St. P.......	49	12	Warren R..........	91
100	Mil. & St.P.Pr......	69½			

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	106⅛	11	U. S. Ex. Co.......	70½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	105¾	100	Union Nav. Co..s30	106¾
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65		200	Erie Railroad......	67⅞
	New Issue......	108¾	1000	P., F.W. & C......	105⅛
4,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s.		200	Reading R.........	105
	Sec. Ser.......	105	200	M. S. & N. I.......	83
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	68	200	Ill. Central R......	121⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s........	95	200	do...........	122
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	98	800	Chic. & R. I.......	104
1,000	P..Ft.W.&C.2d..	94½	20	N.Y. & N. H.......	115½
10	Canton Co.........	49	100	N. Y. Cen......s30	112⅞
25	Adams Ex. Co.....	73	100	do.........s15	113
50	do...........	71			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ...C.	107⅞	400	West. U. Tel.......	46¾
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107	50	do...........	46⅞
20,000	do...........	106⅞	100	Mariposa Pref.....	32
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	34	Pac. Mail S. Co....	172
31,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		200	do...........	171½
	New issue......	104	400	N. Y. Central......	112⅞
20,000	do...........	105⅞	200	do.........s30	112⅝
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s, C..	99⅞	500	Erie Railroad......	67⅛
11,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s,		1000	do...........	67⅝
	First Ser.......	105	12	Erie R. Pr.........	85
10,600	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	68	300	do...........	86
20,000	Tenn. 6s. N......	68	100	do.........s30	86
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..x-i	88½	100	Reading R.........	105
55,000	N. C. St. 6s....N.	58	400	do...........	105⅛
8,000	Mo. State 6s.....	94½	100	M. S. & N. I.......	83⅛
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty		600	Ill. Cen. R.........	122
	ty Loan...Cou.	105⅛	100	do...........	121⅞
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	28⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts......	[illegible]
15,000	do...........	28¼	800	Chi. & N. W........	46⅜
50	Adams Ex. Co	71½	500	do...........	46½
100	do...........	71	200	Chi. & N.W.P......	82¾
200	Amer. Coal	68½	100	do...........	82⅜
100	South Am. Nav. &		500	Tol.. W. & W......	45½
	Marine R. .b30	115	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr ...	69
100	do...........	114	200	Chic. & Alt. P.....	111

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Mar. Pref. c	32	100	T., W. & W. R......	44½
800	do.........b30	32½	400	Mich. S. & N. I	82⅞
300	do...........c	32½	200	do.........b3	82⅞
200	do.........b3	32¼	300	do.........s3	82¾
200	do.........s3	32⅛	200	do.........b3	82¾
200	At. M. S. S. Co....	109	100	do...........c	82¾
900	Union Nav. Co....	107½	800	Clev. & Pitts R....	89
500	West. U. Tel	46⅜	1900	do...........	89⅛
800	do...........	46⅞	200	do.........s10	89
300	N. Y. Cen.........	112⅛	200	do.........s3	89⅛
600	do...........	112¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R.....	126
100	do.........b10	112⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.......	45½
100	do.........s4	112¼	400	do.........b3	45½
100	do.........b3	112⅜	300	do...........c	45⅛
1100	Erie R...........	66⅜	300	do.........b10	45⅛
800	do...........c	66½	100	do.........b5	45½
200	do.........b3	66¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	82⅞
200	do.........b5	66⅛	300	do.........s3	82⅛
300	do.........s4	66½	100	do.........s3	82⅜
400	Reading R	104½	100	do.........s3	82½
200	do.........b30	104½	100	do.........b3	82¾
200	do.........s3	104¼	300	do...........	82⅝
100	do.........s15	104¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. Cer....	28	400	Reading R.........	105⅛
200	Canton Co.........	49	200	Tol., W. & W.......	45½
100	Mar. Min. Pr......	32¼	200	M. S. & N. I......b3	82⅜
800	Union Nav. Co.....	107⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R.........	121⅜
200	Mar. Min.........	12½	500	Clev. & Pitts....b3	90¼
100	West. U. Tel.......	46⅞	200	do...........	90⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.........	112⅞	200	do...........	90
500	do.........b3	113	200	do...........	89⅞
300	do...........	113	300	Chi. & R. I. & P..s3	104
600	Erie R	66¾	600	Chic. & N. W.......	46¼
1200	do...........	67	1200	do...........	46⅛
400	do.........b3	67⅛	100	do.........s15	46⅛
800	do...........	67⅛	400	do.........b8	46¼
2400	do...........	67¼	100	do...........c	46⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R....b10	129	300	Chi. & N. W. P......	82¾

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mariposa Pr.......	32¼	600	Clev. & Pitts......	90⅛
500	Union Nav. Co.....	107¾	200	do...........	90
200	West. U. Tel.	46¾	200	do.........b3	90
100	N. Y. Cen.......s3	112½	600	do...........	89¾
500	do...........	112⅝	200	Chi. R. I. & P	104
100	do.........b30	112⅜	100	do.........s3	104
100	do.........b10	112⅛	800	Chi. & N. W........	46⅜
800	Erie Railroad....b3	67⅜	200	do.........s3	46¼
2400	do...........	67¾	200	do.........b3	46⅜
400	do.........s3	67⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol	126
400	do.........b10	67¾	500	C. & N. W. Pr......	82⅛
800	Reading R.	105⅛	300	do.........s3	82¼
200	do.........s10	105	1600	do...........	82⅜
100	M. So. & N. I....s3	83	1200	do...........	82½
200	do...........	83	200	do.........b10	82½
100	Ill. Cen. R........	122	100	do.........s4	82⅜
100	P., Ft.W.& C....s3	105			

THURSDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Gold Room opened somewhat tame this morning, and the early sales were down to 132 ⅌ cent., but the demand soon improved to 132¼@132⅜ ⅌ cent., and then to 133 ⅌ cent. by 1:30 o'clock. About 2 o'clock there was a further and very sudden advance to 134¼@½ ⅌ cent., and even for a few moments to 135 ⅌ cent., on Washington news of trouble between Congress and the Executive. This flurry lasted for only 15 or 20 minutes, and the sales returned to 133½@133 ⅌ cent. The Gold Room is believed to be so heavily *short* on the recent decline to 132@131½ ⅌ cent., that no great surprise is felt at the sudden advance in price on adverse news from the seat of Government, or from any other plausible cause of higher Gold. The actual proceedings in Congress to-day would not, under ordinary circumstances, have been regarded as immediately important to the Gold Market, but the *short* account, at comparatively low figures, being heavy in the aggregate, and pretty widely distributed, the very apprehension of any considerable rise, from political causes, created an alarm, for half an hour or so, equal to nearly *two per cent.* Later in the Afternoon there was a calmer feeling in the Gold Room, and the sales settled down to about 133¼@133½ ⅌ cent.

The Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury Office to-day amounts to $1,700,000, making $2,400,000 for the two days since New-Year. The Customs receipts in Gold are looking up—about $300,000 yesterday and $450,000 to-day. After the present week the Customs receipts will be quite equal to the out-go for Gold Interest.

The Exchanges on Europe continue to look firm. Bills on London are held by the standard drawers for 109⅝ ⅌ cent. The Cable advices to-day are to the purport of a further advance in Cotton, with heavy sales at Liverpool on the basis of 15¼d. for Middling Uplands. This news, with a higher quotation for United States 5-20s, would probably weaken Exchange but for the sudden rise in Gold, from a political or local cause.

There is an increased offering of Money to the Brokers to-day, and the rate may be called easy at 7 ⅌ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. The Funds are firmer and advancing on all the Gold-bearing Stocks, and steady for the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Currency Loans. The old 5-20s of 1862 sold up to 106⅝@107 ⅌ cent.; the 1865s, May and November, 105⅝@105¾ ⅌ cent.

State Bonds were generally higher and in demand. North Carolinas rose 3@4 ⅌ cent.; Indianas advanced to 94⅞; Missouris were again wanted at yesterday's advance, 95 ⅌ cent., and New-York Bounty Stock sold at 105½ ex-dividend. The Tennessee Bonds were 67½@68 ex-January interest, the cheapest of all the State Bonds, considering the promptness with which the Railways and State Treasury of Tennessee have provided the January interest and their ability to do so in future.

The Railway market opened dull early in the forenoon. In the Long Room, and at the 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers, the prevalent feeling was in the direction of selling the market down: but before 11 o'clock, at the regular Stock Exchange Board, and in the Long Room, the demand for the New-York and Western Roads materially improved, and by 2 o'clock the advance on the lowest sales of the morning was equal to ½@1 ⅌ cent., and on Erie Common Shares 1½ ⅌ cent. The yearly Dividend of 7 ⅌ cent. on the Preference Stock of the Erie was declared by the Board of Management to-day, and it is further stated that the net earnings of the year 1865, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks, financial as well as material, for the first six months turn out much better for the Common Stock than was talked of through the Summer. We do not mention this by way of encouraging any hope of an early dividend on the Common shares of the Road under its present administration, but by way of a good word for the capacity of the property. There is a very strong feeling in New-York Central, and much firmness in Illinois Central and both the Northwest Stocks. Reading, Fort Wayne and Rock Island held with steadiness, but no important business was done in either. The Miscellaneous shares were not quite so firm as yesterday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Gold Room and the Stock market had a firm appearance.

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s......	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest........	45½	46½
U. S. 5-20s.......	106¼	106⅞	N. West Pref.....	82½	83
U. S. 7.30s.......	105	105	Rock Island......	103⅞	104
N. Y. Central.....	111⅞	112⅛	Fort Wayne.......	104⅞	105
Erie..............	66⅞	67⅛	Cumb'land Coal...	89	89½
Hudson............	130	131	Quicksilver......	45	45
Reading...........	104⅛	105	W. U. Telegraph..	46⅛	47
Mich. Southern....	83	83	Mariposa Pref....	32¼	32½
Illinois Central..	122	122	Ohio Certificates	28	28¼
Pittsburgh........	83⅛	90	American Gold ...	132⅞	133⅜
Tennessee 6s......	*68	68	Bills on London..	109⅛	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

America..............	132	Irving................	102
Dry Dock.............	200	Metropolitan	124
Butchers & Drovers...	127	Market................	112
Seventh Ward.........	110	Shoe and Leather......	111
State of New York....	115	Continental...........	97½
Ocean................	104	Central National......	110
American Exchange....	114	Fourth National.......	105
Pacific..............	165	Oriental Bank.........	130
Bank of the Republic.	116	City Bank.............	125
Hanover..............	107		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883......	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76......	100	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	111	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76...	111	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....	98
Erie 1st mort. 1870.....	102	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	101½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880..	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	104	N. J. Central 1st M...	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	101½	N. J. Central 2d M....	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 3d Con....	90½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M...	91½	Chi. & A. 1st mort....	101½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	95½	Chi. & Alton Inc......	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875....	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	82½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	85½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf..	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M...	82
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B....	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st M..	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	88
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.......	85	Joliet & Chic. 1st M...	95
Lack. & West'n Bds......	95	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	76½
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	94

Among the additional New-Year changes in Wall-street, we notice that Mr. D. H. SMITH, of the Stock Exchange Board, and for several years with Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., has established an office on his own account at No. 57 Exchange-place, as a stockbroker. Messrs. D. B. HATCH and C. B. FOOTE, late with Messrs. FISK & HATCH, in connection with Mr. F. A. JOHNSON, Jr., late of Glens Falls, N. Y., have established a new stock concern, (with special reference to Government Securities,) at No. 11 Wall-street, under the style of HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five* ⅌ cent., free of Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NO. 11 WALL-ST.

Hatch, Foote & Co.,

BANKERS,

BUY and SELL at MARKET RATES and on COMMISSION all issues of Government Securities, Gold, Stock, &c. DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed subject to CHECK at SIGHT.
COLLECTIONS made with PROMPT RETURNS. REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS CASHED. All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH,
C. B. FOOTE,
Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, Jr.,
Formerly Cashier First National Bank, Glens Falls, New-York.
Refer by permission to Fisk & Hatch, Bankers; Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; Phenix National Bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 3,019 bbls. Flour, 321 bags Corn Meal, 750 bushels Corn, 3,400 bushels Oats, 1,250 bushels Malt, 1,102 pkgs. Pork, 204 pkgs. Cut Meats, 284 pkgs. Lard, and 704 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull to-day, closing at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and nominal for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good request and buoyant, and closing with decidedly more firmness. Middlings, 34½c.@36½c.; chiefly at 35c.@36c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 4,100 bales against receipts of 2,098 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	15,689
Receipts last week	21,486
Receipts preceding week	17,633
Receipts since Dec. 1, 1866	92,544
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	278,155
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export since Dec. 1	52,749
Exports since Sept. 1	107,770
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	679,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	261,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	525,000

COAL—At auction, to-day, Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. sold 30,000 tons Scranton at easier prices, including 3,500 tons Steamer at $4 62½@$4 87½; 6,000 tons Lump at $3 75@$3 95; 5,000 tons Grate at $5 12½@$5 60; 4,500 tons Egg at $5 15@$5 20; 7,500 tons Stove at $5 55@$5 60; 3,500 tons Chestnut at $4 30@$4 35.

EGGS—Have been in mode request and quoted firmer, including Jersey, Extra brands, 39c.@40c.; State and Pennsylvania, 37c.@38c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by Express, 36c.@37c.; Canada, 36c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@31c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUITS—Domestic Apples are in good demand and higher. Cranberries are more active and have advanced in price. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $15@$16; Cranberries, Jersey, ⅌ bbl., $13@$15. Dried Apples have been in more demand, but prices have not advanced. Apples, State and Western, 10c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 9c.@10c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, ⅌ lb., 36c.@38c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, partly on speculation, at an advance of 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last have been 11,856 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$10 75; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 80@$11 50; fair to choice do. do. at $11 50@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$12 40 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@10 75
Extra State	10 80	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 50	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 25

Southern Flour continues buoyant. Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $11 25@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand; 400 bbls. Extra sold at $13 50@$15 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$7 90 ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in good request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 15 for Caloric and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand at $3 25@$3 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 29,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $3 30; No. 1 Chicago Spring on private terms; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 40@$2 42; and Amber State at $3 15, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in better request and dearer. Sales since our last, 85,000 bushels, at $1 13@$1 14, closing at $1 13 for mixed Western in store, and $1 15@$1 15½ for do. afloat, and $1 08@$1 12 for new White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet to-day. Sales 4,200 bushels, at $1 27½@$1 28 for Canadian and $1 25 for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been quiet; 32,000 bushels sold, including Canada West, free, at $1 12, and State, $1 05. Oats have been in request and on the advance. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@66c., and State at 69c.@70c., ⅌ bushel; sales, 41,000 bushels. The market is not very liberally supplied with choice Beans. Prices are firm. Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $2 90@$3 10; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 75@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule quiet at uniform prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive and depressed in price.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; English Island at 50c.@55c.; Cuba at 40c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@88c., ⅌ gallon. Stock, 11,433 hhds. and 493 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request, yet steady, at 19c.@20c. for Crude; 27c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in fair demand at unchanged prices. Other vegetables quiet. Peach Blows, $2@$2 50; Mercers, $2 75@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Buckeyes, $1 75@$2 25; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Reds, new, $1 75@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, Red, $1 50@$1 75; Onions, White, $2 75@$3; Turnips, Russia, $1 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ⅌ 100.; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50; Citron, 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Pumpkins, $9@$10 ⅌ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The market has been overstocked throughout the entire week, and the demand was only moderate for fine Turkeys; Chickens and Geese were neglected and difficult to move except at very low figures, which receivers were obliged to accept, as the weather would not guarantee holding over New-Year's Day. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 11c.@14c.; Geese, 11c.@15c.; Ducks, ⅌ lb, 17c.@20c. *Game*—Partridges, ⅌ pair, $1@$1 12; Quail, ⅌ doz., $2@$2 25; Venison, carcass, ⅌ lb, 10c.@13c.; Venison, saddle, ⅌ lb, 18c.@20c.; Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair, 63c.@75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$21 37 for new City and Western Mess; $19@$19 25 cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, $16 90@$17 25 for Prime, and $20 25@$21 for Prime Mess, the latter for extra, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including seller's and buyer's options, January and February, part at $20 87@$21 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and heavy; sales 180 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders and 10¾c.@12½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is in request and firm. Sales since our last 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¼c. for old, and 12¾c.@13c. for new, ⅌ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. higher. Sales were also reported of 500 tcs., for February delivery, at 13c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been in less demand. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams continue plenty and heavy at $29@$34 ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, at 8c.@8¾c. for Western, and 8½c.@8¾c. for City, ⅌ lb. Butter is in moderate request, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ⅌ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	14	@15

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 650 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 8¾c.@11¼c., and 140 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at 13¾c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Sugars to-day, 34,248 hhds., 118,972 bags, and 43,590 boxes.

STEARINE—Sales 39,000 lbs., at 9c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 82,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c., also 27,000 lbs. Grease, at 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 120 bbls. State, in bond, at 25c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,700 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 2½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. ⅌ tierce. For London, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from January in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDENS & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or companion and seamstress to a lady, by a highly respectable unmarried American lady of middle age; is a person of refinement and education, and of extensive practical experience for either capacity; is also of religious principles, and furnishes the most unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, to do up-stairs work, or the housework of a small family, by a very neat and deserving young widow woman; is of Protestant principles, and would go for low wages where she could have her little boy 5 years old with her; is a valuable servant; Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private family; understands pastry and is a good baker; has the very best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 85 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse in a private family; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; infant baby preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; understands family sewing and machine; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 245 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to either City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 19 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 25 West 37th-st., from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and to do washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 144 42d-st., east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework, or plain sewing, chamberwork and embroidery; is lately landed. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron, in City or country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, &c., or in a store; is very capable and obliging. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A baby to wet nurse at her own house, which would have a mother's care. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEW-ENGLAND young woman; is capable of any work, and a superior cook; also, a small girl, active and tidy. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a girl as nurse and to do family sewing, or to take care of a baby; is willing and obliging. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the general housework and understands plain cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 10th-st., one door from Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 42d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a private family; can take care of children and operate on a sewing machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 West 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook or chambermaid; perfectly understands her duties, and can bring the best of references. Can be seen for two days at 37 West 13th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable girl, who can do all kinds of fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID, by a respectable person. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 48 West 19th-st.

FAMILIES DESIRING CAPABLE SERVANTS, and good German girls, can be suited with competent civil female help, immediately, for City or country, at the large first-class Servants' Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 8th-st.; a lady in attendance.

A PERSON WISHES TO INFORM LADIES and gentlemen that they will find washing and ironing and all kinds of French fluting done in the best manner, terms moderate, at No. 524 6th-av., third floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young lady wishes a situation as governess; will assist in sewing. Address S. W. B., Long Island City.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART INTELLIGENT man, as coachman, or groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business, being brought up as such, as his character will certify. Any gentlemen requiring such will find it to their advantage to address JOHN, at Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin's carriage warerooms, No. 78 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; has the best of reference from first-class families in New-York and Boston. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 34 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has the best of City reference; has had long experience in this City; has no objection to the country. A note addressed to M B., No. 1,144 Broadway, in Dean's saddlery store, will be attended to, or Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN and for general work in a wholesale grocery or dry-goods store; is a good accountant and penman; can influence some trade; reference given. Address T. W., No. 122½ 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's. No. 5[illegible] West 22d-st.; or address M., Box No. 2[illegible]8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHMAN and groom, single, Protestant; has first-class City reference; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ISAAC, No. [illegible]1 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the culture of florist flowers, grapes, vegetables, &c.; good reference; no objection to go South. Address A. B. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A middle-aged man, single; best of references. Call or address L. G., No. 850 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as waiter; has had long experience, and perfectly understands his business, and has got good reference. Can be seen at 125 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable man; has City reference. Call or address WAITER, drug store, corner 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 30 A SITUATION in any capacity; is a competent book-keeper; speaks well English and French, and has best City references. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER with satisfactory character and references as to ability; one who has been connected with some well-known City establishment, and can take charge of a robe manteau department and general ladies' furnishing department in a large house. Address Box No. 5,551 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN a manufacturing and importing dress-trimming house; one thoroughly acquainted with the City jobbing trade required. Address, with reference, TRIMMINGS, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A GOOD boy of 14, by a gentleman, for a term of years; an orphan and Protestant may address, with real name and reference, this day, Mr. WOOD, Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL in a small private family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 205 East 53d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE AS cashier; salary $1,000; good references and bonds required. Address, giving name and references, H. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN-WAITER; best City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., before 9 o'clock, or at No. 94 Maiden-lane later.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH TRADE. INquire of SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—ONE WHO IS entirely competent to aid children in their lessons for school and will keep their clothes in order; to such a person fair compensation will be paid and kind treatment given. Address R. L., Box No. 1,964 Post-office, with particulars, in hand-writing of applicant.

WAITRESS WANTED.—WANTED, A COMPETENT experienced waitress, who has undoubted references as to character and experience. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, Broadway and 77th-st.

BOY WANTED—SALARY $3 A WEEK. APPLY to-morrow, between 11 and 12 at No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 31.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE PERSONNE Française, qui parle bien sa langue et sache coudre. pour soigner un enfant de six ans. Les meilleurs renseignements seront demandés. S'addresser entre 5 et 6 heures, à 110 5 ème-av., au coin de la 16 me rue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OTHELLO. Dawison as Othello and Booth as Iago, assisted by Mme. Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon and J. N. Gotthold.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, THE CABIN BOY, and ROBERT MACAIRE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Adelaide Ristori in Montanelli's great tragedy of CAMMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION SCHOOL.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, ROBINSON CRUSOE and TRYING IT ON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to yesterday evening by Ocean Telegraph. The Paris *Moniteur du Soir* says the foreign relations of the Empire are satisfactory, and that the French troops will evacuate Mexico by March 1.

The seizure of the steamer *Tornado* has been justified by the Spanish Government.

The Spanish Government have decided to send a fleet of iron-clads to the Pacific.

Matters in Servia are assuming a serious aspect.

CONGRESS.

According to the adjournment before the holidays, the Senate met yesterday, at noon. Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if legislation on a constitutional amendment is necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery for a term of years as a punishment for crime. Mr. SUMNER, on presenting the above, called attention to cases which had come under his observation in which colored persons had been sold by order of criminal courts in Maryland. The resolution was adopted. Mr. SUMNER presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians, or any system of peonage in the the Territory of New-Mexico. By common consent the resolution was changed to make the inquiry by the Military Committee, and so adopted. The Nebraska Bill was taken up, and made the special order for Monday. Mr. RAMSEY called up the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with accompanying maps, in French, German, Swedish and English, for distribution at the Paris Exhibition. The resolution was adopted. Mr. HOWARD offered certain amendments to the bill regulating the selection of jurors in the Territory of Utah. The Amnesty Bill was brought up, but postponed until to-day. The bill to prevent fraudulent representations inducing negroes to emigrate was discussed, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. HUBBARD offered a resolution declaring that the House will not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar for payment for property destroyed by the Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. BUNDY introduced a joint resolution for establishing four territorial governments for the so-called State of Texas, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories. The House then proceeded, as the first business in order, to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS on the 30th of April, 1866, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, the question being on a substitute proposed therefor by Mr. STEVENS on the 19th of December, 1866. Mr. STEVENS addressed the House in support of the bill. Mr. ASHLEY moved an amendment in place of Mr. STEVENS' substitute. Mr. KELLY made a speech on the finances, criticising the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. PAINE introduced a bill for organizing the militia.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took up the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and laid them over. A resolution directing all proceedings to be annulled in the matter of extending Church-street was laid over. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized to pay Messrs. BREVOORT and ODELL $84,419, in satisfaction of their claim to certain property on Third-avenue, supposed to belong to the City.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. On a resolution being offered to pay the clerks of the Common Council $250 each for extra services, which resolution the President declared adopted, Messrs. TYNG, PULLMAN and ROBERTS handed in a protest, claiming that the resolution had received only 17 votes, and not 18. The protest was returned to Mr. TYNG. The Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A memorial to the President of the United States to ask the British Government to erect lighthouses on the northeast entrance to the Carribean Sea was adopted. A memorial to the Legislature to limit the number of railroad tracks to two in any street in this City was also adopted.

The watchman employed by the United States authorities to look after the distilleries in Brooklyn, now the subject of investigation, was arrested yesterday by Officer COCHEN. The charges against him have not yet been made public.

FANNY AGNEW was accidentally shot at No. 130 Hudson-street last evening, by HENRY ESTLEY, and severely injured. ESTLEY was so effected by the occurrence that he lost his reason, and it is feared will remain permanently insane.

There was a pleasant reunion of Boston and New-York little wanderers and their friends at the Howard Mission in the Fourth Ward last evening.

There was an upward flurry in Gold yesterday on report of the proceedings in Congress. Sales were made as high as 135 ₱ cent., but the price subsequently fell off to 133⅛@133⅜ ₱ cent. The Stock Market was generally firm, and the Public Funds in demand. Money easy at 7 ₱ cent,

There was more inquiry for produce and merchandise yesterday at generally firmer prices. The freight market was somewhat brisker.

The Amendment at the North.

The Executives of three great States have delivered themselves of opinions on the pending Constitutional Amendment. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio—each has spoken through its Governor; and the tone of their utterances well merits the attention of the Southern States.

The first point that must challenge notice is the utter absence of malignity on the part of those whose position entitles them to speak in behalf of the Northern people. Neither Gov. FENTON, nor Gov. CURTIN, nor Gov. COX gives expression to aught that can be construed into harshness or malevolence. The fiendish hatred of which WENDELL PHILLIPS is a recognized exponent holds no place in the messages of the three Governors who have respectively commended the Amendment to the prompt consideration of their Legislatures. The bitterness which the South associates with the demand for the ratification of the Amendment has no warrant in aught that Gov. FENTON addresses to the legislators of this State. Nor does Gov. CURTIN or Gov. COX say anything which the most ingenious torture can pervert into evidence of injustice. On the contrary, the Amendment is commended because of its moderation. It is submitted for ratification on the ground that while it seeks to extort nothing like humiliation, it imposes terms which are essential to the assurance of peace and unity in the nation. The general idea expressed is, that the terms are as liberal as is compatible with the ends attained by the war; and that the sincere desire of the North is that by the acceptance of these terms the South shall render harsher measures unnecessary. Gov. FENTON is explicit as to the sufficiency of the Amendment for purposes of restoration. Beyond this he says, substantially, the North has pronounced no preference.

At the same time it is impossible to glance through the messages of the three Governors, as reported, without arriving at the conclusion that the North is thoroughly in earnest in its approval of the Amendment, as an embodiment of the most liberal terms that will ever be offered by the victorious States to the conquered South. Their duty, in view of the late elections, is officially to interpret the popular verdict; and while their language relieves the people from the imputation of vindictiveness, it is unmistakable in regard to the firmness which marks the temper of the North. No persecution—they say, in substance—no cruelty toward those whom the chances of war have placed at our mercy; but, on the other hand, no puerile concession, no surrender of results attained, no retracing of ground that has been already won.

The position, as the three Governors state it, is briefly this: The North, by virtue of its right as the victor in the battle-field, submits the Amendment as the embodiment of the least exacting terms which in its judgment are essential to national peace and unity. If the South accept these terms—well: The great obstacle to restoration will have been removed, and the South will have in its power the means of resuming its active influence in the national legislature. But if the South, despite all appeals and all warning, remain obstinate and unyielding—if, on the score of pride or passion, it refuse to ratify the Amendment which is offered for its acceptance—the course of the governing States is plain. They will take no step backward. They will give up none of the principles, none of the advantages which the war has established. And they will take their own method of enforcing the conditions that must precede the reëstablishment of recognized authority at the South.

One of the points incidentally mooted by Gov. CURTIN should warn the Southern States of the fate that is in reserve for them if they disregard the warnings of the time. According to Gov. CURTIN, the voice of the excluded States counts as nothing for or against the Amendment. To render it efficacious the ratification by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress is all that is necessary. The proposition is not original in this instance. But it is significant of a view which is not destitute of plausibility, and which implies the reduction of the now excluded States to something resembling a territorial condition.

If the South is wise it will not be indifferent to these manifestations of Northern opinion. Concerning the statements of newspapers it may be in doubt; but the averments of three Governors ought not to be passed over without candid consideration.

THE ROBERTS-FENIANS.—Our neighbors in Canada are enjoying a quiet at present, and an immunity from the dread of a Fenian invasion, which they have not had for a year past. That branch of the Fenian organization, whose patriotic duty it was to despoil and slaughter them as a means of overthrowing the British Government, has been so quiet for the last three months that everybody supposes it to be quite dead. ROBERTS fulminates no more sanguinary proclamations; we hear of no warlike preparations at his headquarters; and he has no new plans of invasion published in the newspapers. Even the contributions, we understand, have ceased to flow into his coffers, and such an apathy has come over his followers as might be supposed to follow the fearful excitement in which he so long kept them. The shameful treatment he has meted out to the poor prisoner LYNCH and others, incarcerated in Canada, and the outrageous way in which the unhappy wretches are now spoken of by the Fenian organs which hounded them on, have disgusted all decent and generous Irish men and women, and turned a strong tide of feeling against ROBERTS and his gang. We judge the people of Canada have heard the last of them, and we congratulate our long-harassed neighbors upon the fact.

The Tariff Question—The High Protectionists Modifying their Views.

The elaborate report of Commissioner WELLS on the Revenue, of which we give an abstract in other columns, may, we think, be regarded as anticipatory of an important modification in the views of the Protectionist Party in Congress. To the report itself we shall, anon, be able to refer at length. Meanwhile, it suggests the reflection that a most decided change of sentiment has taken place within the past two or three years in New-England, and especially in Massachusetts, on the subject of the Tariff. The principle of Protection is widely regarded as having been carried to excess, and a large class of manufacturers are feeling in their own experience the evils which result therefrom. One of the strongest arguments of those who favor Revenue Tariffs is that by excessive duties capital is turned away from branches where it would be remunerative, and applied to unprofitable branches where it may produce a temporary and apparent prosperity, which is, however, a real loss to the country. Thus there may be for a short time a number of branches of production which are giving a few manufacturers a high rate of profit, and which appear very prosperous, though in reality the whole nation is poorer for it.

After a time these branches become glutted with goods, owing to over-production; other and more important branches suffer, from which capital has been diverted; the nation generally is impoverished, trade is dull, and these manufacturers themselves at length begin to feel the destructive effects of the hot-bed system they have caused to be applied.

The shrewd and intelligent manufacturers of Massachusetts begin to see themselves the operation of these principles. The large mills find themselves in competition with small ones, started everywhere, and the market is so overcrowded with goods that the immense profits of the last four years are brought down now almost to nothing, while food and raw materials remain high because labor has been diverted from their production to this unprofitable employment.

The coarse cottons discover that woolens have been so stimulated by protection as to interfere with them, and the woolen manufacturers themselves are in a most precarious condition. They are at this moment crying lustily for more protection—when, as every New-England business man knows, what they really need is less protection: that is, a diminution of production. They and the country would be better off if half their mills were shut. If any one asks what is the peculiar difficulty with the woolen manufacturers, he has only to glance at every New-England village to receive his answer. When the high duties were laid, immediately in every village a woolen factory was set up, and the production stimulated to the most unnatural degree. The woolen machinery in the last three years has doubled itself. An immense quantity of goods were made. The market was overstocked. Then to the manufacturers, especially of worsteds, came the unkindest cut of all. They had called for high protection for the goods. Now appeared another claimant for high protection for the wool—the Western farmers. There seemed no reason, in the nature of things, why the West should not be "protected" as well as the East. Accordingly the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was abolished, and the "long wool," which is indispensable for worsteds, was practically excluded; so that now it is said it would be cheaper for our worsted-makers to remove all their works and machinery to Canada, and then import their goods here.

It is possible that, as with the match-manufacturers, they may be eventually forced to cross the frontier for this purpose.

The branch, in part, has been over-stimulated, and so its goods brought down below profit, and in part killed, by duties on the raw material and by over-taxation. Shipbuilding has been destroyed in Massachusetts, as it has been here, by a similar course of high protection on raw materials.

The great demand of Massachusetts now is for a steady, low tariff, and very many would be satisfied with a Revenue Tariff, only equalizing excise and import duties. It will be remembered that this was all which Senator WILSON demanded in the last session of Congress. The Boston *Advertiser*, which represents the greatest manufacturing interest of Boston takes substantially this position. The great support of a high protective tariff is now in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and among individuals who beset Congress with strong lobby interests. Mr. MCCULLOCH seems to us to occupy the true position on the question which will more and more commend itself to the appreciation of the country—that is, to free raw materials from taxation and to equalize duties and excise. The more Congress, in its scale of duties, shall consider revenue, and the less it attempts to "protect" this or that interest, at the expense of the nation, the more healthy will our industry become, and the better able will each interest be to protect itself. It is a dangerous and most intricate matter for Government to interfere with, and had better be left to natural laws. What the country wants is the utmost profitable use of capital and labor in general, and not an unnaturally high rate of profit in one branch by Government encouragement, and then depression, with loss and stagnation, in other branches.

It may be that some of our great interests, like iron and coal mining, must be left to themselves in a great measure, and those indispensable raw materials, for every kind of business, be obtained in the cheapest market, till food is so cheapened that we can work them profitably again.

NEW PAVEMENT FOR BROADWAY.—The last Legislature empowered a Commission of practical men to decide upon a contract for the repavement of Broadway—or that portion of it extending from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. The Commission has made its investigation, and has also concluded a contract for the work with Mr. CHARLES GUIDET, the inventor of the Belgian pavement. The material to be used is granite; the blocks are to be from 3½ to 4 inches wide, from 8 to 12 inches long, and 9 inches deep. The specifications provide also that the pavement shall be laid transversely to the sidewalks, at $5 per square yard—the entire outlay to be about $372,000. It is part of the covenant that the work shall be completed by the 1st of October, 1868, under penalty of $40 per day for delay beyond that period.

We are to suppose that the Commission made a thorough inquisition into the relative merits of the different kinds and shapes and qualities of street pavement. The Belgian has certainly been pretty well tested on some of our leading avenues. It is far from perfect. We all wish we had something better. But unless the Commission had boldly thrown themselves upon the Nicholson blocks they could not have made a fitter selection than they have. By resorting to the wooden experiment they might have done worse. At least, we cannot afford to have Broadway turned into an experimenting ground for any sort of invention. The ugliest part of the contract—so far as we can judge of it at present—is that it permits the contractors to keep our leading thoroughfare, more or less, in a state of upheaval for eighteen long months. There can be no good reason, we should think, why Broadway should not be repaved from the Battery to Fourteenth-street in three months. And common sense would suggest that the months designated for the work should be those of the dull season—June, July and August—when business is seldom done at high speed, and when the Broadway crowd has thinned itself away into the hills. Let us hope it is not yet too late to revise the question of a limitation of time in working the contract to completion.

The Impeachment of the President.

Wall-street was thrown into quite a flurry, for a short time, yesterday afternoon, by renewed rumors from Washington, foreshadowing the impeachment of the President. It was in keeping with the style of the cool-headed, serene and sagacious operators down there, that they should not only at once credit the absolute accuracy of the rumor, but that they should assume the immediate success of the movement, and foresee the most awful results to the country from it. The impeachment was to take place to-day, the trial before the Senate to-morrow, the conviction and condemnation next day, and then *chaos* was to come about the middle of next week. Few people had time to doubt it until after they had opportunity to take breath; but as soon as they had done so, their incredulity began to get the better of their excitement. Perhaps the whole thing was a *canard*; perhaps "ASHLEY" had drawn up no articles of impeachment; if he had, perhaps the subject would not be introduced to the House; if it was, perhaps the House would give the measure a very cold shoulder; if it did not, perhaps the Senate would deliberately, or without much deliberation, fail to find the President guilty; if it did not, or if it did, perhaps neither the Government nor the world would be very greatly shaken; if they were, then what would Secretary MCCULLOCH do? A consideration of such points as these gave an opportunity for the nervous system to readjust itself; and so a few minutes after the flurry was at its height, it had entirely passed over. Passed over for the day, we mean; for if "ASHLEY" does not furnish an opportunity for renewing it very soon, somebody else doubtless will. In the meantime we hope that what "ASHLEY" is really going to do in this matter he will do quickly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES—NEGLECTED BUSINESS.—The opening of the year has brought together more than half the State Legislatures of the country. It appears that the people of the various States are taking greater interest in the proceedings of these bodies than they have done at any time during the last half-dozen years. State affairs have been greatly neglected since before the war. In such matters the people have allowed the politicians to have their own way. The politicians have not been slow to take advantage of the circumstance. If they have done nothing else they have forwarded their own schemes and served their own interests. The people, however, are now prepared to give such attention to the interests of their respective States as they used to give in other times. They are compelled to do this or find the public business more and more neglected, and taxation growing still heavier and heavier. We are glad to have a year when such matters can receive some attention. We shall soon again be whelmed in national politics, to the neglect of everything else, by the approach of a Presidential election.

NAPOLEON THE THIRD AND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.—The Emperor NAPOLEON has taken quite frequent occasion of late to express his exceeding desire for peace with all other Powers, and his especial anxiety for relations of amity with this country. It is the custom in Europe to call in question these declarations, and to point to various incidents in his past history that are alleged to make such assertions very dubious. It is not uncommon in this country, also, to doubt these amicable expressions about us, and to characterize them as only intended to cover up some deep and treacherous design against us. Now, without putting any especial faith on general principles, in NAPOLEON the Third, it is not hard to see many exceedingly weighty reasons why we should credit him in this matter. Besides his personal infirmities of body, which are very profound, and which would not only prevent him from taking any part or gaining any glory in campaigning, but would hinder his giving direction or attention to the conduct of a great war—besides his dynastic interests, which would not now be strengthened and might be perilled by warlike incidents or results—it must be remembered that the material interests, and what we may call the *material classes* of France, are in favor of peace now to an extent without parallel in French history. Of late years the growth of France in industrial prosperity has been really marvelous; and the Emperor has labored for her advancement in this direction with ceaseless and laborious energy, with unflagging patience, and with remarkable skill and genius. He has discerned that the permanent greatness and power of nations are not dependent upon military glory, but in a greater measure upon their industrial and commercial rank, and their progress in the power-conferring arts of peace. Hence we see his active efforts in the way of developing all the branches of French manufactures as well as in varying the products of the soil and increasing their abundance; hence we witness his busy labors to extend French commerce in all directions, to enlarge the French mercantile marine and to open up new markets for French goods; hence we see him working by all means to advance the interests and improve the condition of French operatives and workmen; hence his commercial treaties with England, and his new commercial relations with Italy, Germany and the Continental countries. We have often heard how profoundly all these things have affected the thought, the action and the character of France, and how widely their influence has been felt in turning the popular mind from war, and in turning it strongly in favor of enduring peace. It is these things, along with his very poor prospect of winning any grand triumph in any war he might undertake in these days, that give us faith that NAPOLEON is uncommonly sincere in his recently reiterated declaration in favor of peace.

THE GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—It is generally assumed by our people that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, have for years been doing a thriving business, and are now in a most prosperous condition. This is so far true as to the last two or three years. By a statement in the *Boersen Zeitung*, of Berlin, the recognized organ of the monetary exchange of the Prussian capital, it appears that the Hamburg Company had, for 1865, paid a dividend on its shares of 20 per cent., the North German Lloyd of 15 per cent., and that for the past year both companies will pay 20. But it seems that these companies were not always so fortunate as in the last two years. Thus, for instance, in 1859 the shares of the North German Lloyd were sold at a discount of 72 per cent., or for 28 on the 100. As the Company did not declare any dividends for 1859 and 1860, they had some surplus, and succeeded in purchasing their own shares at the rate named from banks and other holders to the extent of a million of Prussian thalers, thus gaining upon the nominal value of the shares the snug sum of 720,000 thalers. Even in 1861, 1862 and 1863, they only paid 2 per cent in each year, although the Company owned one-half of its own shares, which are now held at about 47 above par. During the whole of the ten years since the organization of the Company there have been paid in dividends actually earned in the aggregate 428,920 thalers, (Prussian,) or 42,892 thalers for each year, just 1½ per cent. on the capital represented by the shares. The Hamburg Company is said to be in a more prosperous condition, having commenced with less capital, and having acquired at its start the property of the German-Brazilian steamship line for a low amount. We condense these statements from a Berlin paper, leaving all responsibility for them with their authors.

Personal Matters.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have appointed Capt. SAMUELS, formerly of the *Fulton*, and now of the victorious yacht *Henrietta*, to a command in their line, and have assigned him one of their new steamships now in process of construction for the China trade. Capt. SAMUELS is well known as a skillful commander, and is believed to have shown special ability in his recent trip.

The appointment of Capt. F. R. BABY to the agency on this side of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, gives universal satisfaction. An old Captain in the service on the Pacific side, and connected with the Company from its first foundation, Capt. BABY is familiar with the wants of passengers by practical experience. He has already entered on the discharge of his duties.

At a private party of yachtmen on New-Year's eve, bets on the great yacht race were settled to the amount of $195,000. In several instances odds had been given on the *Henrietta*, in others odds were held on the field against her. The *Henrietta* beat the time of the last Cunard steamer by a day and a half.

Some Maryland people, friends of the MUDD family, are preparing to make a second application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Dr. MUDD, now at Tortugas.

Letters recently received by intimate friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN, indicate the probable early return of himself and family. He will quite likely spend the Summer at Orange, N. J.

ROBERTS, the celebrated bareback rider who was killed by a fall in the St. Petersburgh Circus recently, was a Philadelphian by birth. His family is an old and respected one, long known and liked in the city of brotherly love.

Work on the great Catholic Cathedral on Fifth-avenue is rapidly progressing. With it the Church organization owns in the United States, 3,884 churches and chapels, 74 theological seminaries, and 1,404 academies and schools. The Catholic population is between four and five millions.

Hon. JOHN A. POOR, a prominent politician of Maine, and better known as a writer and expert in railway matters, had a severe attack of paralysis at the Vermont House, Boston, last week. He is better, but very weak.

JOHN R. THOMPSON is lecturing in Virginia on English Life.

The Col. JOHNSTON recently elected to fill the Chair of Literature in Washington College, (Gen. LEE President,) is a son of Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and during the war was on the private staff of DAVIS.

Rev. HENRY A. WISE, Jr., well known in social circles in this city, has been appointed Rector of Trinity Church in Harrisonburgh, Va.

One of the "capitalists" who accompanied Sir MORTON PETO and his financial party to this country, Mr. A. W. RIXON, has followed the cheerful example of his chief and of several others of the party, by "going through" bankruptcy. His debts are £110,000; his assets £4,000.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—Mr. KENNEDY gives the last of his present series of delightful entertainments at Steinway Hall this evening. The crowded and intelligent audiences Mr. KENNEDY attracted on previous nights, gave him good and substantial assurance of the high place he has won in the regard of the lovers of Scottish song in New-York.

THE EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAC.—This useful annual for 1867 is just out, and on sale by the trade generally. Its selection and arrangement of political and other statistics is excellent, and as accurate and trustworthy as possible.

DELAWARE.

The Message of Gov. Saulsbury.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The message of Gov. SAULSBURY, which was presented to the Legislature yesterday, strongly opposes the Constitutional Amendment, and takes ground against its ratification; refers favorably to the railroad enterprises of the State; proposes a State library and penitentiary, and a revision of the penal code. In reference to the punishment of negroes he says: "Experience during the whole past history of this State has shown that the selling of this class of our population into Slavery as a punishment for crime was not only the most salutary restraint against its commission, but the surest preventive against its repetition." He recommends laws restricting negro immigration into the State, questions the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, and says he will enforce the laws against negroes possessing arms.

FLORIDA.

The Pensacola Railway—Schooner Fired Upon.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A contract has been awarded for a railway from Pensacola to Pollard, to be completed in May.

The schooner *Pauline*, from New-Orleans for Pensacola, was recently fired at from Fort Morgan, for neglecting to show her colors, and badly injured. The shot took effect just at the water mark.

TENNESSEE.

Outrages on Freedmen—Call for Troops.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau here has just received a communication from the agent at Springfield in Robesson County, earnestly soliciting troops, and stating that a band of outlaws from Southern Kentucky had crossed the line and were committing all sorts of outrages on freedmen, burning their dwellings and compelling poor negroes to flee for their lives. The civil authorities were powerless or unwilling to arrest the scoundrels, and hence the request for troops.

Verdict in the Burton Case.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Jury in the case of BURTON, who stood charged with the murder of the Coroner of Sommerville, have returned a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that BURTON was justified in committing the deed.

CANADA MATTERS.

Extraordinary Session of the Executive Council—The Confederation Bill—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Executive Council have been in session at St. Lawrence Hall in this city during the past three days. It is naturally supposed that it must be some question of grave importance which has kept them sitting during this holiday season, New-Year's Day included, but nothing has leaked out as to the nature of their deliberations.

The *Minerve*, Government organ, says to-day it has information that the Confederation Bill agreed upon by the Colonial Delegates in London, embraces all the clauses of the Quebec scheme, with the addition merely of some regulations relating to the time and mode of proclaiming confederation and of holding the new elections.

At a drive out of the Garrison London Club this afternoon, Gen. AVERILL, United States Consul-General, drove a pair, and Gen. LINDSAY, Commander of the Forces, was on the ground at the start. Gen. LINDSAY is about to return home to take command of the Brigade of Guards in London.

The Ocean Yacht Race—The Delegation to England—Winter Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, Jan. 3.

Apropos of the ocean yacht race, it is stated here that the *Roseneath*, heavily laden, made the trip from Quebec to Glasgow, Scotland, in fifteen days.

An Ottawa correspondent has reason to believe that two or more of the Canadian Ministers will remain in England until the Confederation Act is carried through Parliament, and that Hon. JOHN A. MCDONALD will be offered a Baronetcy.

The Committee appointed by the Quebec Board of Trade to inquire into the practicability of Winter navigation on the St. Lawrence River, report that although the project is possible, under certain conditions, no insurance could be effected during the months of January and February, and the premiums on steamships during December and March would probably be five per cent., which would render the scheme practically impossible.

Griffin and Knapp Still Under Arrest—Railroad Accident—The Madoc Gold Mines.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 3.

In the case of the Royal Insurance Company against GRIFFIN and KNAPP, accused of stealing a large sum of bonds, Judge BERTHELOT gave judgment that it was not material whether the bonds were stolen here or in New-York. The defendants' application for discharge is rejected. Another petition for discharge is *en delibere* by Judge MONCK.

The inquest on the body of NEWBOLD, killed by the late railway accident, is adjourned until Friday. The evidence tends to show that blame rests on one or both engineers, the train having been started without orders from the conductor.

NAPANEE, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The passenger train of the Grand Trunk Railway coming west yesterday ran off the track three miles east of here, in consequence of a broken rail. The Post-office car was smashed and the mail conductors had a narrow escape. One of them was so tightly wedged between broken timbers that he had to be cut out with axes. No one was seriously hurt.

BELLEVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The *Mercury* says some very fine specimens of gold have been brought into the village from Madoc this week. Notwithstanding the cold weather, digging is still going on in various parts of the township.

The Government mineralogist is making a tour of the mines, with a view of giving the gold-bearing district a thorough investigation.

Letter from Col. Lynch.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The *Evening Telegraph* publishes a letter, a column in length, from Col. LYNCH to the editor of the New-York *Irish American*. He commences by saying that he is reluctantly compelled to notice the slanderous article appearing in that paper on the 29th, every word of which, with the exception that he (LYNCH) had no military connection with the Fenians, is an unmitigated falsehood. He is satisfied that not one decent Irishman in America believes a word of the scurrilous attack. Such vituperation could only emanate from the hirelings at the Fenian headquarters, who live on the honest earnings of their countrymen. He states for the information of the Brotherhood, and challenges contradiction, that the hundred Fenian prisoners here never directly or indirectly received any assistance from the Fenian headquarters, but received $50 and a dozen shirts from Mr. O'DAY, of Buffalo, for the prisoners from that city. He wrote to Mr. O'DAY to call the attention of the Fenian authorities to the necessity of sending assistance and employing counsel, but nothing was done. LYNCH further states that the article which appeared in the New-York *Tribune*, Dec. 26, stating that a member of the Brotherhood called on Mr. THURSTON, U. S. Consul, offering assistance, is false in every particular, and he can prove it. It was well known that any person coming with assistance incurred no danger. Bishop LYNCH has no sympathy with Fenianism. The prisoners were all glad when he refused to take charge of the money sent so ostentatiously, and felt sure that his refusal proceeded from reluctance to aid ROBERTS in his attempt to make capital by an apparent generosity. Col. LYNCH further says that he believes the Fenian organization the best ever established to promote unity among Irishmen in America and secure them the position to which their number entitles them, and concludes by an ironical allusion to ROBERTS' desire that he should be hanged in order to replenish his treasury.

Relief from Napoleon for the Quebec Sufferers—The Weather.

QUEBEC, C. E., Thursday, Jan. 3.

One hundred pounds sterling has been received from the Emperor NAPOLEON, through Col. DENNY, for the relief of the French Canadian sufferers of the great fire.

The wind is west, and it is snowing lightly. The thermometer is at 20 degrees above zero, and the barometer reads 29.95.

Father McMahon to Col. Roberts—Detentions on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan 3.

Father MCMAHON is out in another letter in to-day's *Globe* denying Col. ROBERTS' statements that he and LYNCH were receiving food gratis from charitable institutions. He says he has ample funds to pay his expenses, and that he has done so ever since he was placed in jail. He thinks they should be spared insulting statements, made officially from ROBERTS' Headquarters, and states in a postscript that he is not prepared to die on the scaffold, or anxious for martyrdom; he would most willingly exchange places with the valiant Colonel.

The trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad are arriving late, in consequence of the effects of the frost on the rails.

The weather is clear and cold.

The Recent Fire at Hull—Supposed Loss of Life.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

It is suspected that the fire that occurred at Hull, C. E., on New-Year's night, was caused by some roughs who were refused admittance to the hotel. The fire spread so rapidly that the inmates escaped with the greatest difficulty by jumping from the third story windows.

Nine or ten boats belonging to the Ferry Company were burned. It is feared that a man named MILLS perished in the flames, as he has not been seen since the fire.

Sergt. CROSS was killed at Lorignal last night, by a kick from a horse he was harnessing.

Fire in Mobile and Loss of Life.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

A disastrous fire occurred this morning at the corner of Jackson and Dauphine streets. One man was killed by a falling wall. The loss is estimated at $100,000; partially insured.

Death of Mrs. Judge Burnett.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Mrs. Judge BURNETT, a pioneer, and the oldest representative of the second estate in the city, died to-day, aged 90.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Report of the State Constable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The annual report of Major JONES, the High Constable of this Commonwealth, to the Governor, shows that there are but sixty-nine men on the force. In the County of Suffolk, of which Boston is the greater part, there are twenty officers on duty, who have, in the period of eleven months, prosecuted 4,237 persons, being an average of 234 per month, 82 per week, 14 per day, and 212 to each officer on duty.

In the Superior Court, in Suffolk County, there are now on the docket 3,000 liquor cases awaiting sentence, where the parties have either been convicted by jury or plea of guilty; and also, in addition to these, a large number of prosecutions against other parties for various offences are either awaiting trial or sentence.

Major JONES claims that the experiment of enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor Law has fully demonstrated its entire practicability in all its provisions. He states that the Sunday Law is universally observed throughout the State, and especially in Boston. The value of gambling implements destroyed during the year was $8,000. Two of the most powerful houses in Boston were shut up and their implements destroyed. The appropriations for the constabulary for the year was $88,650; expenses, $79,158 86. There has been paid into the County Treasuries $51,886 61 for fines, &c., and $3,000 to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for peddlers' licenses.

It is suggested that the Legislature amend the law so as to secure the State Police equal rights with the local Police, to the use of all the lock-ups of the Commonwealth. He states that on a number of trials for keeping liquor nuisances, &c., Boston Police officers have appeared as witnesses for the defence.

The number of prosecutions during the year were 7,715, of which 3,307 were for keeping liquor nuisances, 2,240 for being common sellers, 163 for gambling, 869 for violation of the Sunday Law, 119 for drunkenness, 63 for larceny, &c. The total amount of stolen property recovered was $4,276 75.

There were 242 liquor seizures during the year; amount seized, 21,493 gallons; 1,347 liquor-dealers have suspended the traffic, of whom 512 were in Suffolk County. The amount of liquor destroyed by order of the Courts was 2,596 gallons.

There are 686 liquor nuisances in Boston known to the State Constabulary, of which 61 are in Ward 1; 131 in Ward 2; 25 in Ward 3; 131 in Ward 4; 60 in Ward 5; 14 in Ward 6; 100 in Ward 7; 45 in Ward 8; 36 in Ward 9; 25 in Ward 10; 40 in Ward 11; 18 in Ward 12.

VIGIL.

Sketch of the Governor's Inaugural Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Governor will deliver his inaugural address before the Legislature to-morrow. I am informed that it is a most elaborate and carefully prepared document, and from a reliable source am enabled to give a brief outline of the topics discussed in it.

He will show an increase in the funded debt of the State the last year, but, on the whole, a prosperous financial condition in the State.

In the finance calculation for the present fiscal year a liberal sum will be mentioned for the disabled soldiers and their families. The various charitable, educational and other institutions in the State will be shown to be in a flourishing condition.

It will be shown that the increase of female teachers in the schools in this State has been very large, and as they perform their duties in an unexceptionable manner, their salaries—which are at present small in comparison with those of the male teachers—should be raised in a ratio commensurate with their ability and services. Many highly interesting facts in relation to the progress of education in the State will be given.

It will show that the Commissioners of Savings Banks will exhibit a large annual increase in this class of investment, and that the number of institutions and the aggregate amount of deposits have been largely increased. It will question whether the managers of these institutions may not be wisely and safely intrusted with more power and discretion.

Also, that there has been great embarrassment and delay experienced in collecting the assessments under the corporation tax laws of 1864 and 1865. As there are now a large number of delinquents by reason of the inadequate methods of collecting prescribed by those laws he will recommend that if the State tax remains unpaid, after due notice, that the Treasurer be authorized to issue his warrant and direct an appropriate officer to collect such tax, in a manner similar to that pursued by the towns. The Harbor Commissioners, appointed last year, have been actively at work, and their experience has shown the necessity for improvement in the laws in relation to the government of the harbor.

He will speak favorably of the efficiency of the present State militia, and commend it to the patronage of the Government and the favor of the people, and gives the opinion that it should be kept in active organization.

He will show under the head of agriculture much progress has been made in that direction during the year.

In relation to life insurance companies he will recommend the expediency of so altering the period of life insurance returns that it shall conform to the financial year of the companies which, in most cases, ends Dec. 31. This interest has attained great magnitude, and deserves liberal legislation. The Legislature should make all possible safeguards for policy-holders, and the form of statement required of them should also be modified, and the establishment of it should be left to the State Commission.

The World's Exposition at Paris will be alluded to. The action of Congress in this regard came so late that it is feared that the country generally will not be so well represented as it would otherwise, but the interests of this Commonwealth will be creditably represented. An appropriation by the Legislature will be suggested for the purpose of procuring models of Massachusetts school-houses for exhibition at this fair.

The State Police will be complimented for their labors in decreasing the liquor traffic in the State; also, that they have done what municipal officers failed to do. These two elements have conflicted during the year, and legislation toward preventing similar occurrences in the future will be recommended.

The Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel will be considered at length, with the recommendation that those portions of the work not now in the hands of contractors be given to the latter class of individuals, the same being a wise and advantageous measure for the Commonwealth to adopt.

The Constitutional Amendment will be discussed at some length and its wise provisions commended; and since some of the Southern States have refused to adopt it, the loyal States should resume and complete the important work of reconstruction.

A degree of education as a condition of suffrage for the blacks would be practically unattainable, and unrestricted suffrage, by conferring a certain amount of power on these people, who are animated by the strongest incentives to acquire education for themselves, will prove the most secure method of elevating the black race, and establishing Southern institutions on a basis of intelligence that will insure patriotism and a healthy state of affairs in that region.

Illegally Seized Liquors to be Returned—The Dinner to the State Officers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

In the Superior Court, to-day, the State Constable was ordered to return the liquors, valued at $1,000, to the proprietor of the Neptune House, on Chelsea Beach, which had been declared by the Court to be illegally seized.

At the State dinner at the Parker House, last evening, (the proprietor of which is under indictment for selling liquor in violation of the law,) liquors were freely furnished to the guests, and were as freely partaken of.

Military Record of the State—The Park-street Church.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Adjutant-General of this State is engaged in preparing a most important and extensive record of the Massachusetts soldiers who served in the late war. It will give the fullest and most authentic particulars of every one of the 150,000 volunteers, comprising the name, rank, age, bounty, residence and the place credited, from the date of entry into the service to the going out therefrom. The reasons for retiring will also be given, as, for instance, death, disability, desertion, &c.

The record, it is computed, will make a work of two volumes, covering 1,000 pages each, of the size, in book form, of Webster's Unabridged.

The members of the Park-street Church, at their meeting last evening, voted unanimously to extend a call to Prof. O. L. CLARK Secretary, of Amherst College. The former Pastor was Rev. Dr. STONE, now of San Francisco.

Accident to a Machinist—Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 3.

A new engine lathe, intended for exhibition at the Paris Exposition, by D. L. HARRIS & Co., was put in motion for the first time yesterday. FRANK BIRMINGHAM, one of the machinists, was caught in the gearing and suffered the loss of a hand.

One car of the train due here at 11 o'clock yesterday was thrown down an embankment near Westfield. The car contained thirty passengers, none of whom were seriously injured.

Rivers in the South.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Alabama River has fallen rapidly, while reports from the Red River are that it is very high, and threatens overflow. The Owachita River is also reported full, and planters have a fine opportunity to forward their crops to market.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Investigation into the Frauds in the Third District of Brooklyn.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate frauds in the Internal Revenue Department, of which Hon. Mr. DARLING is Chairman, will undoubtedly disclose a state of things which will astonish the country in regard to the frauds practised upon the Government,—however partial and imperfect its investigations may be. The whole matter ought to be subjected to a scrutiny far more prolonged and thorough than this Committee can possibly give it. Meantime, so far as one or two districts are concerned, the investigation now in progress under judicial authority in Brooklyn will develop a state of affairs in regard to frauds in the payment and collection of the tax on *whisky* which cannot fail to arrest the attention of Congress and the country at large. In referring lately to the inquiry on foot in the *Third District* we expressed the opinion that the further the investigation was pushed the more extended, systematic and enormous the frauds would be found to be. The evidence thus far taken fully sustains our prediction. We then had in mind transactions only which had occurred since the 1st of September—when a change of officers took place;—but subsequent inquiry shows that a full view of the case requires recurrence to events of an earlier date.

Two lists, made up in the Collector's Office, have been produced in evidence under the power of a *subpœna* — to which we refer in support of the statements we propose to make upon this subject. The first is a list of the persons who were licensed to sell spirits in that District during June, July and August last. It specifies the dates of their licenses, the capacity of their stills, the amount which they returned to the Government officers as manufactured during the month, and the amount of tax which each paid to the Government.

These distillers, aside from grain distillers, were ninety in number. Thirty-three of them were licensed before June 1, twenty-five more before July 1, twelve more before Aug. 1, and the remaining twenty-four before Sept. 1. Their stills would run from fifty to five hundred gallons of spirits a day, averaging one hundred and twenty-five gallons. Every one of them was bound to pay a license fee before receiving his license, and was bound also to make returns to the Assessor of the amount of spirits manufactured by him in each month, upon which the Assessor was to assess the tax, which was thereupon paid to the Collector.

The first remarkable fact which strikes one in examining this list is that of the fifty-eight distillers who should have made returns during the month of June, only thirty-one made any returns at all. Yet the fact that twenty-seven of them, who had paid their license fee in order to distill, made no return of anything distilled does not seem to have called for any action from Assessor or Collector—although the failure to make returns is an offence for which stringent penalties are provided in the law. Still more remarkable are the returns that were made. They average with great uniformity one or two, sometimes three barrels a month. It seems to have made but little difference what was the capacity of the still—some of the larger stills return less than the small ones. But in no case does the return equal what the still could have made in running one day out of the thirty. The capacity of the fifty-eight stills was about 7,000 gallons a day. They ought, therefore, every day that they all ran, to have returned to the Government a tax of $14,000. And we think the experience of every one who knows will agree with what is our understanding of the fact that these stills ran night and day at their fullest capacity, with very rare exceptions. Setting aside the distillers who were licensed during the month of June, the thirty-five who were licensed before June 1, and had the whole month to make returns for, could have manufactured about 4,500 gallons per day, and should, therefore, have returned to the Government during the twenty-six days of June, excluding Sundays, a revenue of $234,000. *But the whole amount of tax returned by the Assessor on these distilleries and collected by the Collector, for the whole month of June, was only* $6,453 78.

As we look through July and August the same state of things prevails, but with a steady and enormous increase. Forty-eight out of seventy-two made returns in July. The fifty-eight that were running on July 1 should have returned a tax of about $15,000 a day, or for the month of July $475,000, exclusive of the twelve who were licensed to run during a portion of July. But the whole tax on spirits returned by the Assessor on these distilleries, and collected by the Collector, was the beggarly sum of $7,834 12.

Only sixty-five out of the ninety-four made any returns at all in August. The seventy-two who were running on the 1st of August were able to distill on the average about 9,000 gallons a day, and should have paid a tax of $516,000 during the month; while the whole tax returned by the Assessor, and collected by the Collector, from the whole 94 for the month, was only $7,330 16.

Thus the list shows the whole amount of tax received by the Government during the three Summer months to have been only $21,618 06, while a low estimate of what it should have been fixes that amount for the three months at $1,225,000, making the loss to the Government in this one District during these three months of at least $1,200,000; and this loss was just as plain to be seen by the Government officials then as it is now to any one who will examine the lists. Does any one wonder that whisky has been steadily sold in this market for less than the Government tax?

It may, perhaps, be claimed that the figures of these lists may be explained consistently with the honesty of the officials by supposing that the stills ran but a portion of the time. The general impression certainly is that the fact was the other way. But, aside from that general impression, the lists tell a different story. Can any one believe that so many distillers should take out a license in one district simply in order to run one barrel a month, or two or three? It would be a most improbable thing. But it is yet more improbable to suppose that they would dare, immediately after taking out licences for stills which would run from a barrel to ten barrels a day, to return for the very first month only a barrel or so. One might have done so if he was a very reckless man. But the uniform practice of them all to do it indicates very clearly some previous understanding on their part that their returns would not be very closely scrutinized.

But these inferences are not all which we have on this point. The testimony shows that Mr. DEVLIN, one of the principals in the transaction after Sept. 1, was actively engaged in buying spirits before that time, and these very men who made these small returns to the Government were at the same time selling to him. One sold him 11 barrels in July and August, but returned nothing to the Government. One returned 40½ *gallons* to the Government, but sold to Mr. DEVLIN 75 *barrels* in August. Another returned 39 gallons, and sold DEVLIN 78 barrels. Another returned 55½ gallons, and sold him 72 barrels and one pipe. Another returned 41½ gallons, and sold him 20 barrels and 3½ pipes. These are some samples out of the lot, and they indicate clearly that the general impression that the distilleries were busy was well founded, and that the frauds which were carried on after Sept. 1 were but a continuation of what had been going on before.

Our readers will smile to note the semblance of honesty in putting the half gallons on the returns to show accuracy.

Another fact may be stated as showing the care taken to avoid accidents. The law provided that every distiller should make his returns to the Assessor personally. The Inspector was also to make frequent inspection, and to make a return to the Assistant Assessor. These returns were probably intended to be a check upon each other. But it appears here that, inasmuch as there was danger, where there was so large a margin for mistakes, that the distiller and the Inspector should not agree as to the amount to be returned, it was the habit of the Inspector—this same Mr. TILTON—to make out his return, and give a copy of it to each distiller, who took care to have the return which he made agree with it. And these duplicate returns of the Inspector are proved to have been regularly attached to the returns made to the Assessor, thus bringing home to him the knowledge of the mode in which the Inspector was doing his work.

With the 1st of September came a change in the Collectorship and a change in the law. The only change, however, in the returns of the tax on spirits was for the worse. Another list, which was produced like the one before referred to, shows that during September and October not one dollar of tax on spirits was paid to the Government by any of these distillers. How far the change in the law will account for this we cannot tell. It became necessary for a distiller to fit up his distillery with tanks, &c., and to have an inspector specially appointed, whom he had to pay at the rate of $5 a day, for inspecting the liquor which he manufactured. Out of the ninety-four distillers who were running during August, only six complied with the new law in September. Three others took out licenses, and these nine were the only ones who were authorized for that month to distill spirits in the District. Now comes on the era of the fraud which we described in our former article. It seems to have taken some little time to get the details of it arranged, but during the last days of September DEVLIN appears to have commenced to buy again, and from that time till the disclosure of the fraud he alone is proven to have bought of these distilleries 3,300 barrels of spirits, the tax on which would have been about $300,600. The names of the men for whom TILTON branded the spirits which DEVLIN bought are many of them the same who were licensed before Sept. 1. They were known to the Assessor of course. They should have been known to the Collector. But no proceedings were taken to stop their manufacture or to interfere with them in any way, whether with those who had not complied with the new law, or those who had complied with it, but made no returns of any spirits made.

Let us look at some of the details: One of the distillers was named BAKER. The capacity of his still was about 225 gallons a day. Up to the time the list was made, the middle of December, he returned to the Government not one gallon manufactured. He is proved to have sold to DEVLIN one barrel in September, thirty-seven in October, and eleven in November. How much he sold to other parties does not appear, but of course these men would sell to DEVLIN just as little as they could, for he was continually beating them down in price.

Another distiller, named FARRELL, made a return. He returned nothing in October, 201 gallons in November, and 83 in December to the 18th. He is proved to have sold to DEVLIN 204 *barrels* in October alone.

Another, named LYNCH, was distilling before Sept. 1, but did not comply with the new law till Nov. 19, and his still ought not to have run at all till then. He is shown to have sold to DEVLIN seventeen barrels of spirits in September, thirty-nine in October, and eight in November, and, not to take too much from the Government, he actually returns that in November he made eighty-four gallons.

CHARLES H. MYERS was entitled to begin work on the 30th of October with a still which would run 375 gallons a day. He sold to DEVLIN 5 barrels in September, 65 in October and 44 in November, and he returned to the Government that he had manufactured 153 gallons in November, and in December none.

These are a few specimen bricks from this monstrous edifice of fraud. It will be noticed that the arrest of DEVLIN in the middle of November does not seem to have stopped the business. If he had been the only one engaged in it, it would have been natural that his arrest should have checked it, and that from that time there would have been an increase in the amount of spirits returned. But this list, made up to Dec. 18, shows the contrary. Many of these distillers returned nothing at all up till the time the list was made out. The fraud had been too extensive, it had run too long and too freely to be brought to a sudden standstill by so slight a thing as the arrest of DEVLIN and Inspector TILTON.

What would have happened if the explosion had not come when it did? The plan of branding the liquor as "manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866," could not last forever. And it could hardly be expected that DEVLIN would leave so profitable a business as this must have been to him, even though he had to pay $30,000 a month for "protection." Some new plan would have to be devised. Accordingly, we find in the proof that he had concluded to turn distiller. He had leased a large grain distillery, able to run 2,500 gallons a day, and the only one which during this time had made returns and paid taxes at all approaching its capacity. In what way he was to carry on this special business of cheating the Government the evidence does not show. But there were some questions put by the District-Attorney which may give a clue to it. There are very plain intimations that Mr. LEVAN was to be the inspector of that distillery. If that is so, it caps the climax of the whole affair. Mr. LEVAN was DEVLIN's coadjutor in the whole affair. It was on his application that the fraudulent branding was made by TILTON and his appointment as inspector. An appointment which must have been recommended by both the Collector and the Assessor could be considered in no other light than a permission to defraud the Government as much as he pleased.

It is not proved, indeed, that LEVAN was appointed, but the inquiries of the District-Attorney in that direction clearly intimate that such was the case. And if it is the fact, the public would like to learn it, either from the District-Attorney or some one else who knows.

Another fact which the public would like to know is, whether the Department has been made aware of these facts, as they certainly should have been. If they are not yet made aware of them, they soon must become so. And the public will look with some interest to see what course is pursued to check and to punish such a course of fraud as this. Something must be done, or there will be a dissatisfaction which will make itself felt both here and at Washington.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Business Quiet—Contested Seats—The Constitutional Amendment—More Candidates for United States Senator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

All business is in abeyance awaiting the appointment of the Committees. It is a fact well understood by those who have watched legislation for any length of time, that the really important questions, or at least the fate of most bills are usually settled in the Committees. All experienced members, and, of course, all the lobbyists in Albany understand this perfectly, and the great battle of the session is always fought upon this question. To give the new Speaker the much-needed opportunity to make his selections deliberately, the Assembly has adjourned over till next Tuesday, and the members have generally left, so that the capital will be deserted for a few days.

CONTESTED SEATS.

There are three cases of contested seats in the Assembly, that of IRA BUCKMAN, Republican, against HENRY M. DIXON, of Kings County; that of STEPHEN BAKER, Republican, against LOUIS H. GREGORY, Democrat, Putnam County; and that of E. MITCHELL, Republican, against F. A. RANSOM, Democrat, of New-York.

These cases all go to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was named by the Speaker to-day in advance of the appointment of committees generally.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

There has been some strife among the members of both Houses for priority in initiating steps for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. Senator WILLIAMS' resolutions to this end passed the Senate this morning with only three dissenting votes, those of Messrs. C. G. CORNELL, SUTHERLAND and H. C. MURPHY. Similar resolutions have been introduced in the Assembly, and will be considered at an early day.

NEW-YORK WHARVES AND PIERS.

A bill is nearly matured, and will soon be introduced by Senator GIBSON, creating a Commission similar to the Central Park and other Commissions, which will have the sole control of all piers and wharves in the Metropolitan District.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

A petition signed by some two hundred business men of New-York, representing mainly the jobbing interest, prayidg for an investigation of the charges against Mr. CORNELL, and asking for his expulsion from the Senate if found guilty, was to-day presented by Senator FOLGER. As you were informed yesterday, Senator CORNELL stole a march on his accusers by presenting a petition of the same tenor himself.

UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

New names continue to be brought forward in connection with the Senatorial election. Those of Judge J. K. PORTER and Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE are quite freely mentioned within a day or two. As an evidence of the sad want of faith in legislative virtue which exists in some quarters I may mention a conversation I overheard this morning in one of the hotels. A stranger asked a veteran lobbyist what he thought of Mr. CLARKE's chances for the nomination. "Mr. CLARKE," said the lobbyist, "who is he?" "Why," said the interlocutor, "he was formerly Controller of the Currency." "Oh," said the lobbyist, "he don't stand any chance at all, but if he controlled the currency now he might make a sure thing of it."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Senators PIERSON, LENT, THOMAS MURPHY and C. G. CORNELL appeared in their seats for the first time to-day.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate immediately proceeded to the consideration of the Congressional Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. GIBSON argued at length in favor of the justice and magnanimity of all the provisions of the Amendment.

Mr. WHITE said that while he would cheerfully vote for the ratification of the Amendment, yet if a sufficient number of States does not accept it, he did not wish to be understood by his vote now as binding himself not to ask for more. He pledged himself never to ask for less, but he held that the Amendment would be much more acceptable to a vast body of our citizens and more complete, just and patriotic if it went further and guaranteed universal suffrage. The vote was then taken with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Godard, Humphrey, Kline, Lent, Low, T. Murphy, Nicks, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, White, Wilbur, Williams, Wolcott.

NAYS—Messrs. C. C. Cornell, H. C. Murphy, Sutherland.

The argument in the case of Judge SMITH, of Oneida County, was postponed until Tuesday next at 3 P. M.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GIBSON—To establish a Metropolitan Harbor District and a Board of Wharves and Piers, also to provide for the inspection, visitation and control of private lunatic asylums.

By Mr. PARSONS—To repeal the law establishing the contract system for repairing the canal.

By Mr. KLINE—For the better protection of dry-dock owners.

By Mr. E. CORNELL—To amend the act for the better protection of seamen in the Port of New-York.

By Mr. FOLGER—To provide for placing upon record *prima facia* evidence of the title to real estate, in the heirs-at-law of a person dying intestate.

By Mr. LOW—To establish a Metropolitan Board of Public Works.

By Mr. SESSIONS—To give additional power to Legislative investigating committees.

Mr. STANFORD introduced a bill to repeal the railroad anti-free-pass bill.

PETITION.

Mr. FOLGER presented a petition bearing about one hundred and fifty signatures, asking for the expulsion of Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL, because of the unanswered charges made against him as Street Commissioner.

Mr. FOLGER said he presented the petition because of the constitutional right belonging to every citizen to petition the Legislature, but he did not wish to be understood as committed in any respect to its propositions or statements.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker announced the annual report of the Comptroller.

The Governor sent in the following annual reports: The report of the Metropolitan Health Commissioners, the Trustees of the Antietam Cemetery, the Commissioners of the Paris Exposition, the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the Commissioners of the Niagara Frontier Police.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BURROWS—To authorize the construction of enlarged locks in the Erie and Oswego canals.

By Mr. SIGERSON—To regulate places of landing for Long Island Sound steamboats.

By Mr. O. MURPHY—To abolish the Board of New-York Supervisors.

By Mr. L. BUCK—Relative to the establishment of markets in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To regulate the election of officers and managers of incorporated companies.

By Mr. JACOBS—For the better protection of health in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To incorporate Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York.

By Mr. BLAUVELT—To provide for the accounting by Police Justices of New-York for moneys received for fines.

By Mr. FISK—To allow criminals to testify in their own behalf.

By Mr. STARR—To repeal the act prohibiting the issue of free passes on railroads.

By Mr. BURNS—To prevent the Hudson River Railroad Company from using steam below Eighty-sixth-street.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To amend the Metropolitan Excise Law.

By Mr. KEADY—Limiting a day's work to eight hours.

By Mr. HAVENS—To ratify the Amendment to the United States Constitution.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HAVENS offered the following:

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the people of this State are in favor of a tariff which shall protect the producers and manufacturers of this country against competition, as well as to furnish revenue for the National Treasury; that in the present condition of our national affairs, such a tariff for the protection of American industry is imperatively called for by the people, the better to enable them to bear the financial burdens of the war now laid upon them.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors to protect and procure the prompt passage of the Tariff Bill now awaiting their action.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

They were laid on the table under the rule.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILBER called from the table the resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, which was lost.

FENIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY offered the following:

Whereas, The existing neutrality laws are a brake upon the wheels of civilized liberty, opposed to the true American idea, and conceived under circumstances which have passed away; therefore,

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that we sympathize with every effort made by oppressed people to cast off the shackles of despotism, and that practical aid may be rendered in such direction, our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed to assist the consummation of the propositions mapped out by Hon. N. P. BANKS in his elaborate report to the last National Legislature.

This also lies over under the rule.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Chamberlain, Hiscock, Hoffman, W. S. Clark and Creamer.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE moved, if the Senate concur, that the House adjourn until Tuesday morning. Agreed to.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Clerk announced the following appointments: Assistant Clerk, C. G. Underwood, of Cayuga; Financial Clerk, Waldo M. Potter, of Saratoga; Journal Clerk, Edward M. Johnson, of Steuben; C. K. Sanders Assistant, and Wm. Breese Engrossing Clerk, and the following additional Assistants: P. P. Kedder, W. W. Pierson, John A. Place, John W. Taylor, Asher P. Cole, Byron Andrews, and George R. Pierce.

Five of the appointees are editors of newspapers.

Adjourned to Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

REPORT OF METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor sent to the Assembly, on Thursday, the Report of the above-named Department. It states that during the past year 798 fires occurred in New-York City, destroying entirely 57 buildings, and damaging 728, and 13 were in vessels. The number of incendiary fires for the time (estimated) was 45.

Sixteen new steam fire engines have been added to the apparatus during the past year.

The Board estimate the amount required for the Department for 1867 at $700,000, being a reduction of $50,000 from the estimate of 1866.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The report of CHAS. B. NORTON, Esq., was sent to the Assembly to-day by the Governor.

Although laboring under some difficulties, considerable progress has been made, and after the Exhibition he proposes to send a full report, which will indicate the high position of the Empire State in mechanics, arts, manufactures, &c.

REPORT OF THE RINDERPEST COMMISSIONERS.

The report of this Commission was sent to the Assembly to-day. It gives the proceedings thus far of the Commission, and warns the public not to be needlessly alarmed on the subject. Circulars were printed to be distributed to farmers and others on the appearance of the disease, but thus far they have had no occasion for their use.

MARYLAND.

Organization of the Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Jan. 3.

The organization of the Legislature was completed to-day by the election of the officers nominated in the majority caucus of last night. OLIVER MILLER, of Anne Arundel County, was made Speaker of the House, and WM. R. COLE, of Baltimore City, Chief Clerk.

The proceedings were without special interest, beyond the granting of leave for the introduction of bills looking to the calling of a Convention for the adoption of a new State Constitution.

Message of Gov. Swann.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gov. SWANN's Message was not delivered to the Legislature to-day; but, from some reason yet unexplained, it was published in two of the afternoon papers of this city.

The Message is a lengthy and able document, opening with an appropriate allusion to the general prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the encouraging circumstances, as well as the weighty responsibilities, under which the present Legislature meets.

He expresses gratification at the flourishing condition of the State finances—the receipts into the Treasury for the current fiscal year being $3,758,439 94, and the disbursements $3,390,617 58, leaving a balance of $367,816 36 in the Treasury.

The total debt of the State is $10,700,860 21, the productive capital being but $1,057, 683 98 less than this aggregate, while the unproductive capital of the State is stated at the large amount of $18,017,642 67.

The Governor then devotes a large space of his message to domestic affairs, and passes to the discussion of national topics—the Constitutional Amendment being the leading point. To this subject he devotes considerable attention, and avows his opposition to the adoption of the measure, and declares that the passage of the Amendment as a condition precedent to the admission of the Southern States to the rights of representation, presents to his mind objections of the gravest character, so long as the Federal Constitution continues to be the supreme law of the land.

He recommends the assembling of a convention of the people, to revise the present Constitution of the State, at an early day.

He concludes by a congratulatory reference to the fact, that the people of Maryland may, through his administration, yet hope that at no distant day they may be restored to a government of law and the Constitution.

LOUISIANA.

Uncommon Fall of Snow—Improved Condition of the Freedmen—Closing of the Riot Commission Investigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Snow fell here last night four inches deep, the first since 1852.

Advices from the interior of Louisiana show that the freedmen and their former masters are gradually coming together again, the latter being preferred by the former to strangers.

Contracts this year will be made for portions of the cropinstead monthly wages.

The Riot Commission closed its labors in the Custom-house branch of its investigation to-day. Messrs. ELIOT, SHELLABARGER, and the Sergeant-at-Arms leave to-night, *via* Cairo, for their homes, before going to Washington. The stenographer and clerk leave, *via* Chattanooga, direct for Washington. Mr. ROGERS will remain here for a day or two.

The Commission has taken over 2,000 pages of testimony in the riot cases.

The New-Orleans Investigation—A Stabbing Affray.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Among the prominent witnesses examined before the Investigation Committee at New-Orleans, on the 28th and 29th ult., were the Mayor of the city, Attorney-General HERRON, R. W. TALIAFERRO, JACOB BARKER, JOSEPH ELLISON, J. H. ILSLEY, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

A terrible stabbing affray occurred on one of the New-Orleans levees a few days ago, in which VICTOR LANSON was immediately killed, and his brother MARIANO dangerously wounded. Three arrests had been made.

MICHIGAN.

Organization of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—New Precautions Against Smuggling.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The State Legislature met at Lansing yesterdry and effected an organization. Gov. CRAPOS' message, which is lengthy, was delivered this forenoon. The message relates mainly to the State affairs.

The Governor says there has never been in the history of the State a period when its financial affairs were in a more prosperous condition than at present. He enlarges on the rapidly increasing commerce of Lake Superior, which will soon necessitate the deepening of Sault St. Marie Ship Canal, and recommends an immediate application to Congress to make an appropriation for this object.

In the House, to-day, the Special Committee on the election case, reported in favor of admitting Republican claimants. They were sworn in and took their seats.

The Collector of Customs, to-day, issued orders for a more thorough examination of persons and baggage arriving from Canada.

The sale of reserved seats for the RISTORI performance commenced to-day with a great rush.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature Adjourned—The Governor's Message to be Read To-Day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Both Houses completed their organization to-day, by electing DAVID BONNER President of the Senate, and Mr. HARLAN Speaker of the House. They adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Governor's message will be read to-morrow. All the officers elected were those who were nominated in the Radical caucus.

Recovery of Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON has so far recovered from her recent illness, as to be able to announce the delivery of another lecture on the "Wages of Women" during next week.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 3.

In the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for to-morrow comprises cases Nos. 14, 16, 16½, 17, 18½, 19, 20, 21, 22, 22½, 21½, 23, 24, 25, 27.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER FASHION ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Many Passengers Burned and Drowned—The Pilot, Engineer, Second Mate and Steward among the Lost—Fearful Scenes—Panic among the Deck Passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The particulars of the loss of the steamer *Fashion* have been received. The disaster occurred when she was about seven miles above Baton Rouge, the fire being caused by sparks from the chimney. It spread with such rapidity that the efforts to check it were of no avail, and the boat and passengers had to be abandoned to their fate.

The *Fashion* had on board 2,700 bales of cotton, which added to the fury of the flames. The cotton continued to burn after the steamer had been run upon a bank. The boat itself floated off soon after and burned to the water's edge.

The cabin passengers on board numbered over one hundred, but their names are not given in consequence of the destruction of the register and papers of the boat.

The deck passengers were nearly all negroes. They leaped wildly into the water and very few if any of them were saved. The people, to escape the flames, ran backwards and forwards, scarcely knowing whither, until driven into a more compact mass, when they would leap overboard and perish.

The pilot, THOMAS MONTAGUE, remained at his post until driven off by the flames, when he walked to the stern and was not seen afterward.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, the engineer, stuck to the engine until it was too late to escape, and perished in the flames. The steward and second mate were also lost. Capt. PRATT saved several ladies by wading waist deep into the river, putting them into a yawl, and paddling it with a portion of the stateroom blinds. The ladies were from Mississippi. Capt. PRATT was almost dead from exhaustion, but finally succeeded in reaching Baton Rouge.

Mr. HASTINGS, the mate, leaped into the water, and reached the shore by swimming.

A lady passenger threw her three children into the river and then leaped after them. The mother and one of the children were afterward rescued, but the two other children were seen no more.

The panic on board the steamer was fearful, and the mate, who describes the scene, says in nineteen years of steamboating he never saw such a sight. This person was about the last to leave the burning vessel.

Two elegantly dressed ladies who came on board at Bayou Sara, were among the lost.

MEXICO.

The Ministerial Address—The Emperor Regrets the Attitude of the United States.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Details of the news from Mexico per the steamer *Alliance* have been received. In the address of the Ministers, they state that the sources of the revenue having been deranged, everything possible will be done to place them once more in regular operation.

The Emperor asks that vigorous arrangements be made for the restoration and maintenance of peace. Much, he says, will depend upon the people, if they would secure protection for themselves and institutions against the numerous bands of malcontents and murderers. What they had most to fear was a fresh rising of these when the French troops had been withdrawn.

The Emperor expresses his regret at the attitude which the United States has chosen to exhibit toward him.

The *Mexican Times* has changed both its editor and its policy. The *Estafette* had done the same.

Important French correspondence was missing, and as the courier that bore it is reported killed, the correspondence is presumed to have been captured.

A lengthy telegram, per cable, had been received from the French Foreign Office by Gen. CASTLENAU, but its contents were unknown.

OHIO.

The Cleveland Board of Trade—The Cental System of Measurement Recommended.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution recommending that the cental system of measurement be adopted throughout the country, on the 1st of March, 1867, if the assent of other Boards of Trade be gained.

The Board also took action in the improvement of the St. Clair flats, indorsing the plan proposed by Col. CRAM of the Engineer Department, of making a straight ship canal across the St. Clair flats, instead of a further expenditure of money by the Government in dredging the existing channel.

The Board also urges upon commerce to make an appropriation at the present session for the purpose of carrying out the plan proposed, and a further appropriation at the next session.

The State Senate Ratifies the Amendment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The vote was a party one, and stood 21 to 12. The resolution goes to the House to-morrow.

Railroad Accident—Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

An accident occurred to the eastern train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad yesterday afternoon, by which the engine and baggage car were thrown off the track, and one or two hands connected with the train injured, though not seriously.

The steamer *Naugatuck*, owned in this city, struck a snag in the Mississippi on Saturday last and sunk. The loss is almost entirely covered by insurance.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre—Further Trouble with the Sioux and Cheyennes.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 3.

From all accounts received it would appear that the troops massacred at Fort Phil. Kearney were surprised at such a distance from the fort that there was no escape.

The attack was made just before daylight, the camp being surprised. The Cheyennes have not delivered up the murderer of the Mexican. The evidence received fastens the guilt upon the Cheyennes for all the murders of Smoky Hill. The Sioux and Cheyennes have combined for war against the whites, and are in camp between the Republican and Platte Rivers.

The Bank Failures in Syracuse and Vicinity.

The Syracuse *Standard* states that the failure of the Central City Bank, a State bank, was probably caused by an unsuccessful army contract in which some gentlemen connected with the Bank were engaged, and a loss of about $125,000 was incurred. The Bank also loaned $50,000 to individuals connected with unfortunate coal speculations, making about $175,000 on which the Bank cannot immediately realize. The deposits are said to amount to some $80,000.

The *Standard* also reports the failure of the boot and shoe firm of E. P. FENTON & Co., the cause being oil speculations by one of the partners. The Alonzo Wood Bank of Elbridge, a State institution, with small capital, also closed its doors on Saturday; and the failure of the Hotchkiss Bank of Lyons, and several other State banks in the interior, is also announced.

Hon. FRANK S. HISCOCK has been appointed receiver of the Central City Bank. The following note is published in the Albany *Evening Journal*:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, January 2, 1867.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

Permit me to correct some misstatements in the dispatches relative to the failure of the Central City Bank. The redeeming agency in this city, the New-York State National Bank, has not refused, but will continue to redeem the notes of the Central City Bank at the usual discount, ¼ per cent. The circulation is but about $12,000, and the securities deposited in this Department are ample for redemption.

G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

A Man Shoots a Woman Accidentally and Subsequently Becomes a Raving Maniac.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a most distressing case of accidental shooting occurred at the laundry building No. 139 Hudson-street. It appears that two of the employés of the establishment, named HENRY LESLIE and ANNA AGNEW were engaged in a conversation, when the former pulled a revolver from his coat pocket, and pointing it in the direction of the girl, playfully remarked that he would shoot her, or something to that effect, when one of the chambers was discharged and the contents lodged in the girl's shoulder. She fell to the floor with a loud scream, and at the same moment ESTLEY fell also, in a swoon, from which he did not recover for nearly an hour. When his consciousness returned he ventured to ask for FANNY, when one of the other girls who is employed on the premises thoughtlessly answered, "She is dead." Upon hearing these words he at once became a raving maniac, and so continued when last heard from. It is feared by the physician that his reason will not return to him. The wounded girl was conveyed to the City Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced severe, although not likely to prove fatal. At last accounts she was as comfortable as could be expected.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In East Twenty-ninth-street.

At about 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 57 East Twenty-ninth-street, occupied by Mr. JAMES CROTCHETT. The firemen were promptly on hand and soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The fire originated from a defective flue in an adjacent new building. The total loss is estimated at $1,500, which is said to be fully covered by insurance.

In South-street.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the second floor of the two-story brick building No. 371 South-street, corner of Governeur-street, occupied by W. H. DARLING as a boat-building establishment. The firemen extinguished the flames after a very trifling loss. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the place, the intense heat from which set fire to some shavings which were scattered about the floor.

The Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Applications reported favorably on 175 applications for licenses. The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

The Case of Consul Janssen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial in the TIMES to-day entitled "The Rights of Foreign Consuls—A Question to be Answered," you express some surprise that Mr. JANSSEN was not sued in the United States Courts, and ask "how it happens that the opposing counsel did not sue Mr. JANSSEN in the United States Court."

In reply to this question permit us to say the suit was commenced against JANSSEN and others; that one of the other parties, not a Consul, was served with summons; that JANSSEN, not served, voluntarily appeared; that on the 28th day of December, 1865, the date of the commencement of the suit against Mr. JANSSEN, he was plain Mr. JANSSEN, and was not invested with the Consular dignities of Oldenburg until the 22d day of March, 1866. His commission bears date, as we are advised by the State Department, Feb. 26, 1866. Mr. JANSSEN appeared in the action, and put in his answer Feb. 19, 1866. So that it appears that at the time this suit was brought the Supreme Court *did* have *jurisdiction*, and no action could then have been brought, except in a State Court.

The 22d day of February, almost a month before he was recognized as Consul or had any authority to act as such, he was served with a subpœna to appear and give his evidence in the case. This examination was adjourned from time to time, at request of JANSSEN's counsel, and finally, after he had secured his exequatur, he interposes his Consular privileges, to exempt him from the necessity of giving his evidence.

These are the facts in connection with the commencement of this action, which, if known to you at the time of your writing your article, might have modified your opinions and led to the expression of different views. Yours, &c.,

SPAULDING & RICHARDSON,
Counsellors-at-law, No. 111 Broadway.

DEC. 31, 1866.

This may answer the question referred to and explain why suit was commenced in the State Court. But it does not in any way affect the question of jurisdiction nor vindicate the action of the Government in revoking the *exequatur* of a Consul, because the Court refuses to examine him as a witness, in violation of law.—[ED. TIMES.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A BROADWAY DRUG-STORE.—At about 10:30 o'clock last night a man whose name is supposed to be DUPEAU fell dead in the drug-store of HEGEMAN & Co., No. 756 Broadway. The cause of death is supposed to have been hemorrhage of the lungs. The body was removed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health, introduced but two weeks since into America, has already won the approbation of the public. No wonder, as it earned years ago a great reputation throughout Europe, and is warmly recommended by the following physicians of this City: Drs. BARKER, BULKLEY, MCCREADY, DETMOLD, HOLCOMB, GRIFFIN, GRISCOM, NOEGGERATH, WOOD, and others. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is an efficacious remedy for the sick and an agreeable and nourishing beverage for the old and young in health. It cures diseases of the throat, chest, stomach, &c., strengthens the body, creates an appetite and preserves the general health.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot for America, No. 542 Broadway.
Advertisement.]

Why ought Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS to be recommended by all the temperance societies? Because however much you use it you can never get a drop too much.

A Sure Pile Cure.
Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality: Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Weed Sewing-Machine Company, No. 506 Broadway, the principal FAMILY MACHINE that uses a *straight needle* and makes the *lock-stitch*.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst. N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT—SKINNER.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Eleazer T. Fitch, D. D., Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Yale College, to Miss JANE W. SKINNER.

NEWCOMB—DANFORTH.—At Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Platt, of Calvary Church, H. VICTOR NEWCOMB to FLORENCE WARD, eldest daughter of J. L. Danforth, Esq.

SMITH—CRISSEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. S. Mars, FRANCES SMITH, Esq., to GEORGIANNA, daughter of Wm. V. Crissey, Esq.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, of inflammation of the lungs, ADELINE, wife of Geo. B. Butler.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 5th inst., from her late residence. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train, Harlem Railroad. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

CHILD.—At the residence of John F. Lockwood, Esq., Lithgon, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, HENRY F. CHILD, M. D.

CLENEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, THOMAS CLENEN, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 334 West 12th-st., on Saturday, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DEGRAFF.—At the family residence, in the town of Mohawk, Montgomery County, on Sunday, Dec. 23, Mrs. JESSE D. DEGRAFF, in the 54th year of her age.

DOUGLASS.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, MARIA BILLINGS, wife of Robert L. Douglass, and daughter of Hon. Andrew Billings, Trenton, N. Y., aged 32 years.

FISH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 3, at his residence, No. 115 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Mr. EDMUND FISH, in the 62d year of his age.

FORREST.—In Detroit, on Sunday, Dec. 30, HARRY BROOKS, son of James O. and Mary G. Forrest, and grandson, of the late William Forrest, of this City, aged 19 months.

GARDNER.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 3, ALBERT G. GARDNER, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 5, at his late residence, No. 102 New-st., Newark.

GLENNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, S. LOUIE, wife of William P. Glenney, aged 25 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 19 Great Jones-st. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

HUNGERFORD.—At Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 29, SARAH A., widow of Marcus Hungerford, and daughter of the late Henry Kelsey, of the above-named place.

KERR.—In London, England, on Friday, Dec. 7, Mrs. MARIAN KERR.

MOTLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 2, after a severe illness, SAMUEL S. MOTLEY, in the 39th year of his age.

Friends of the family and of his brother, James M. Motley, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 141 West 11th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

OSBORNE.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 2, SAMUEL OSBORNE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Samuel S. and William J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 130 Congress-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

PLUMMER.—In Newark, on Thursday, Jan. 3, WALTER GUION, infant son of George W. and Harriet A. Plummer, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Funeral from the South Baptist Church, Kinney-st., on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SULLIVAN.—At Pau, France, on Friday, Dec. 14, GEORGE SULLIVAN, late of this City, in the 63 year of his age.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, suddenly, at noon, CORNELIA V. E. WHEELER, only daughter of John J. and Harriette E. Wheeler, aged 13 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 155 West 38th-st., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., JAMES WILSON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 227 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, without further notice, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 4th inst. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OFFICIAL.—No. 112.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Second Precinct Police Station, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, brownish gray hair, good teeth; dressed as follows: black soft felt hat, blue cloth coat, woolen vest, gray striped pants, good boots; found on the person the following articles: memorandum book, silver watch, snuff-box, $9 10 in cash.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—No. 113.

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 2, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 21, foot of Burling-slip, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, gray sandy hair, gray eyes, long face; dressed as follows: brown coat, purple vest, with black square pattern, brown, with black stripe, three pair blue and striped pants, calf leather boots, brown hickory woolen shirt, and over that blue woolen knit shirt; found on the person the following articles: in the left-hand coat pocket, handkerchief and a paper of tobacco.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

Unknown man brought to Morgue at five P. M. from Second Precinct Station-house, died through shooting himself on board the *Sylvan Grove*. Aged forty-five, gray hair, whiskers tinged with gray, gray pants and vest, white muslin shirt, gray undershirt, white flannel ribbed drawers, blue socks, boots.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

Unknown man found drowned foot of Burling-slip, Pier No. 21, East River, occupation seaman, about forty-five years, height five feet eight inches, stout built, dark brown hair, no whiskers, dark over coat, three pairs dark pants, blue hickory shirt, blue Guernsey shirt, white bosom shirt, purple vest, blue socks, boots.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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The Board of Managers of the Colored Home on 65th st. and 1st-av. gratefully acknowledge the following donations, received since July last, through the hands of Mrs. Henry T. Darran, Mrs. Jerome C. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Blatchford and Mrs. Mary E. Culbertson, which has been applied to the renovation of the infirm-office, painting the fences, roofs, and all the outside wood-work of the institution, and to arranging the laundry.

DEC. 31, 1866.

CASH.—Mrs. Anna C. Tatum, $25; Wheeler & Wilson, $10; A. T. Stewart, $10; Van Dusen, Loesman & Co., $10; S. Bosnel, Jr., $5; A. T. Stout & Co., $5; Tyler & Co., $5; Cash, $5; T. Weddle, $1; Winthrop S. Gilman, $25; Col. Harper, $5; Mrs. Alfred Underhill, $5; Miss Charlotte Abiot, $3; Mrs. Sarah E. Chrisen, $2; D. Bidwell, $2; Robert M. Olyphant, $25; S. H. Minor, $1; Edward Tatum, $10; Benjamin Tatham, $5; H. B. Claflin, $50; Ed. S. Jaffray, $10; George Bliss, $25; Hunt, Tillinghast & Co., $10; Cash, $2; Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, $25; Adams & Co., $5; Cash, $5; Cash from four persons, $5 each, $20; Cash, $3; J. B. Cornell, $10; N. Norris Halsted $25; Anna F. Tabor, $25; Samuel Willets, $25; Hiram Merritt, $5; A Friend, $5; John Steward, $25; R. Hoe, $10; Mrs. Thos. Strang, $2; Miss Lawson, $10; Mrs. Thomas N. Dale, $10; A. G. P. Stokes, $25; A. K. E., $5; Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, $25; O. S. V. Roosevelt, $5; Mrs. James Brown, $100; David Hoadley, $10; Mrs. Horace Holden, $20; Mrs. James Boorman, $25; E. P., $2; Cash from a Lady, $5; Guy Richards, $10; Mrs. L. C. Clark, $10; Mrs. Daniel Byron, $5; Cyrus W. Loder, $25; Wm. Alex. Smith, $50; John Henry McKee, $100; J. B. Chittenden $25.

DONATIONS IN ARTICLES.—A. B. Sands & Co., drugs worth $13 25; James S. Aspinwall, drugs worth $18; Ward, Close & Co., drugs worth $9 10; Fraser, Lee & Co., drugs worth $13 25; B. F. Reinold, drugs worth $9; Jeremiah Quinlan, druggist glassware, $3 10; Hagerty Brothers, druggist glassware, $26; American Tract Society, (Boston House,) books, $20; Wilcox & Gibbs, a sewing machine, $56; J. Close & Co., 25 pounds cut one green; Raynold, Butt & Co., 100 pounds white lead; F. Devoe & Co., 50 pounds Venetian red in oil; Baxter & Co., 100 pounds putty; Hall, Bradley & Co., 100 pounds ochre in oil, 100 pounds brown zinc, 12 pounds lamp black; F. W. & E. Leggett, 100 pounds white lead; Union White Lead Company, 100 pounds white lead; Bradley & Smith, 6 extra paint brushes, 6 assorted sash tools; Jessup & Son, 10 gallons spirits turpentine; Judd Oil Company, 20 gallons linseed oil; Robert Walgate & Son, 100 pounds white lead; Jessup & Child, 100 pounds brown zinc; Wadsworth & Sunzer, 100 pounds yellow ochre; Banker & Carpenter, 25 pounds green paint; Dunning & Nixon, 210 yards sheeting. Whole amount of donations of articles valued at $[illegible]. Whole amount of cash donations, $2,048. Total, $[illegible].

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer [illegible], and for Ireland via Queenstown per steamer *City of Cork*, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, [illegible] A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Station E, [illegible] A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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BANKERS,
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
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Buy and sell all the Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, on commission; loan on marketable collaterals; allow interest on deposits subject to sight draft, and transact a general Banking business. Special attention given to orders from other places.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

D. HENRY SMITH,
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (E. D.)
Office No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division), held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and directed to be published for the information of parties interested in the trust.
Whereas, The Trustees are specifically directed by the trust agreement to pay, on the first of January, "to the owners of preferred certificates," interest at the rate of seven per cent. in money in case such payment can be made "without serious damage or prejudice to the requirements of the trust," otherwise in further preferred certificates;" and
Whereas, The road and property of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division) are advertised to be sold on the ninth of January, 1867, under the decree of the United States Court in the foreclosure suit, in consummation of which sale there will become due and payable to sundry parties named in said decree, an amount of money estimated at $340,000; and
Whereas, The rebuilding of the Great Miami Bridge, and the repairing of the other damage to the road caused by the flood in September last, cannot be delayed without permanent injury to the business and interests of the road; and
Whereas, The Trustees have hitherto collected from the Receiver in payment for first-mortgage coupons belonging to the trust the means whereby they have been enabled heretofore to pay the interest on the preferred certificates in money, but are now unable to procure the means for the payment of the interest due on the first of January next, owing to the imperative demands upon the Receiver by the road as aforesaid; therefore
Resolved, That the interest due on preferred certificates on the 1st of January instant be paid in further preferred certificates to the persons or their legal representatives, on that day, owning the same, and on their request, as provided in the trust agreement; such further preferred certificates to be ready for delivery on and after the 25th day of January, 1867; and inasmuch as the transfer books have been closed for an unusual time, that persons so owning preferred certificates not already standing in their names on the books of the Trustees, be requested to present the same in evidence of the ownership and for record without delay.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1867, the following-named coupons due on that day will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: "Mississippi River Bridge Bonds," and bonds issued for the purchase of the Elgin and State Line Railroad. Both of said classes of bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock.
Transfer-books will be closed, according to by-laws of the Company, from the 28th inst. to the 16th of January, 1867, inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.
GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers, corner Nassau and Pine sts.
GEO. L. BECKER, President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of the Everett Petroleum Company will be held at the office of Mr. H. J. BAKER, No. 215 Pearl-st., at 12 M., on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867.
JOSEPH GRAYDON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.
CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 2 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¾	108¼	June, 7-30	104⅞	105
Coupon, 1881	107¾	108¼	July, 7-30	104⅞	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '62	106¾	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65	103¾	104	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Registered	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111½
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	133⅝	133¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	105	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
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buy and sell, at most liberal rates,
GOVERNMENT BONDS
of all issues.
Gold, seven-thirty compound interest notes and coupons bought and sold. Bankers' accounts received on favorable terms. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold promptly executed.
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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Chicago City, "Municipal."
Chicago City, "Water Loan."
Chicago City, "Tunnel."
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Alabama State 8 per cents., "new issue."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, and interest on Dividend Scrip.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN RAILROAD coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD coupons due Jan. 1, 1867.
Will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY will please take notice that an annual election for a Board of Trustees, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Bowery, New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of January, 1867.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 4 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.
GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due first proximo, will be paid on and after 1st January, 1867, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE CITY of San Francisco, due in New-York 1st January next, will be paid in coin at the Agency of the Bank of California, No. 33 Pine-st. LEES & WALLER.

CONVEX WEAVING COMPANY.—ONE hundred shares for sale. Address Box No. 2,203 Post-office, stating price.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, [illegible] Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY, [illegible] January instant, between the hours of [illegible]. Dated Jan. 3, 1867. [illegible] ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS due 1st inst., are payable at the office of WM. HOGE & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.
The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 2d day of January.
Transfer-books will be closed until the 3d prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable at the Company's office at Columbus, Ohio, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 15th inst. G. MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock from the net earnings of the month of November, payable at their office Jan. 3, 1867. Transfer-books closed from the 29th of December to Jan. 4, 1867.
H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on 5th January next. The transfer-books will close on 26th inst. and reopen on 5th January, 1867. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 12th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 504 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before Jan. 21, will draw interest from the 1st instant.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The usual semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Jan. 2, 1867. JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been lost or stolen, to wit: Powell Bros. & Co., dated Nov. 17, 1866, 2 months, due Jan. 20, 1867, amount $770; John Aiken, dated Oct. 1, 1866, 3 months, due Jan. 4, 1867, amount $280 10; same, dated Oct. 15, 1866, 3 months, due Jan. 18, 1867, amount $280 10; Daniel Longbridge, dated Nov. 1, 1866, 4 months, due March 4, 1867, amount $202 50. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating any of the above, as payment has been stopped. R. J. POWERS, No. 61 Liberty-st.

LOST—ON THE 18TH DECEMBER, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH and CHAIN. As a gift from a very dear friend, it was highly prized, and a large reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply to WILLIAM F. LADD, No. 25 Wall-st.

$5 FOR THE RETURN OF SEVEN KEYS lost Dec. 27 or 28; were in a small buckskin bag, and part of them attached together by a steel chain. Return to HERRING'S Safe Establishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale their wholesale drug house; the stock, location and business is one of the most desirable in New-England, and doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.

$20.000 A SPECIAL PARTNER wanted with the above amount, by a hardware house three years established. Address Box No. 2,565 Post-office.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,
JAVA QUALITY,
Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.
Put up in boxes of [illegible] each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over [illegible] patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. [illegible] Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible] of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners: that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.
THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer under the firm name of MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Signed JOHN MOTT. JAMES K. MOTT. WILLIAM C. HYDE. ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.
John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 116 Duane-st.
Signed JOHN MOTT. JAMES K. MOTT. EDWARD M. LOSEE. WILLIAM A. McKEE. AUGUSTUS LOSEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.
Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE. ISAAC R. VAN DUZER. MELANCTHON C. HYDE. JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorised to sign in liquidation.
(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM. EDWARD F. PATCHEN, HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM, HENRY I. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.
I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the Stock Commission business. E. F. PATCHEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm name or style of BAKER, VAIL & CLARK, for transacting the wholesale Fish, Provision and Commission business, at Nos. 172 and 174 Reade-st., Nos. 301 and 303 Washington-st., City of New York. The names of the partners are as follows: D. KELLOGG BAKER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, JOSEPH W. VAIL and CHARLES A. CLARK, who reside in the City of New-York, are the general partners, and TALLMADGE BAKER, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the special partner; and the said special partner contributes ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash to the capital of said business. The time when said partnership commences is the 1st of January, 1867, and terminates on the 31st of December 1869.
D. KELLOGG BAKER, JOSEPH W. VAIL, CHARLES A. CLARK, } General Partners.
TALLMADGE BAKER, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day by limitation and by mutual consent.
Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement. HENRY C. HARDY, JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY.
Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully.
Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c. JNO. G. GUTHREY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO., is hereby dissolved by the withdrawal from the firm of Mr. JOHN H. McKIM, of Baltimore.
(Signed) HASLET McKIM, JOHN H. McKIM, ROBERT McKIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
The other members of the late firm have formed a copartnership, and have associated with them as a partner Mr. JOHN A. McKIM. They will continue the banking and commission stock business as heretofore at No. 62 Wall-st., under the former name of McKIM BROTHERS & CO.
(Signed) HASLETT McKIM, ROBERT McKIM, JOHN A. McKIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
E. A. QUINTARD, E. R. SAWYER, H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.
E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. RICHARD R. BUTLER as partner in my business.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE.
The new firm will be known under the name of CLERKE & BUTLER, who will continue the business in stocks, bonds, Government and other securities as heretofore.
WILLIAM B. CLERKE, RICHARD R. BUTLER,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED, JNO. H. SCOTT (formerly firm of BARTON & SCOTT) and WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK, (late firm of MARSH BROTHERS & CO.,) have formed a copartnership under the firm name of WM. NEWTON WOODCOCK & CO., for the purchasing and importation of cutlery, steel and general Sheffield and Birmingham hardware.
Their place of business (for the present) will be No. 57 Beekman-st., New-York.
JOHN H. SCOTT. WM. N. WOODCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF H. & J. H. STEVENS is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. H. STEVENS. H. STEVENS, J. H. STEVENS.
The produce commission business will be continued by H. STEVENS, at No. 1 State-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between R. M. STIVERS and G. W. V. SMITH is this day dissolved by its own limitation. R. M. STIVERS will settle all claims due to and owing by said firm, and will sign the firm name in liquidation.
R. M. STIVERS, G. W. V. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.
HENRY G. THOMPSON. REUNE MARTIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF GREEN & SPRINGER, stevedores, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each party in future will transact business on their own account.
GEORGE GREEN. WM. I. SPRINGER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BAKER & VAIL expires this day by limitation.
TALLMADGE BAKER, D. KELLOGG BAKER, JOSEPH W. VAIL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.
VAN WART & McCOY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE.
E. S. CONNOR. JAS. R. BUNCE.
JAN. 1, 1867.

JAMES CASSIDY ASSOCIATES WITH him A. B. BLASHFIELD. The tea business will be continued at the old stand under the firm of CASSIDY & CO., No. 135 Front-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

HARRY E. DODGE AND GEO. C. CLARK are admitted as members of our firm from this date. CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
BABCOCK & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. HOWARD M. GILES is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
CARTER, STEWART & CO.

MR. CASIMIR THORON HAS BEEN admitted as partner in our firm from this date.
F. COUSINERY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.
F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED as partners in our house ALEXANDER MURDOCH and ALEXANDER C. VAN NEST.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST & CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.
JAMES H. STEBBINS. JOHN BLOODGOOD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.
JOHN BLOODGOOD. JOHN D. SLAYBACK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEO. S. PHILLIPS, ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation.
DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES,
DEC. 31, 1866. No. 28 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
THE FIRM OF O. F. HAWLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
CHRISTOPHER CORLEY, O. F. HAWLEY, D. A. YOUNGS, W. H. WRIGHT.

O. F. HAWLEY and W. H. WRIGHT have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of O. F. HAWLEY & CO., and will continue the manufacture of packing boxes at Nos. 40 and 42 Gold-st., and lumber dealers at the foot of West 12th-st.
O. F. HAWLEY, WM. H. WRIGHT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

D. ADDISON YOUNGS and CHRISTOPHER CORLEY have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of YOUNGS & CORLEY, and will continue the business of manufacturing packing boxes at No. 128 Church-st. D. ADDISON YOUNGS, CHRISTOPHER CORLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation. LAZARUS HALLGARTEN. JOSEPH HERZFELD. WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.
Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.
LAZARUS HALLGARTEN. WILLIAM ROSENHEIM. CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN. JULIUS HALLGARTEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business.
JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, J. W. BIGELOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.
JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, J. W. BIGELOW, JOS. T. LOW.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation. J. S. HAWKINS, R. F. YELVERTON, JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.
J. S. HAWKINS, JOHN G. GUTHREY, JOS. H. THOMPSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOSTWICK, SABIN & CLARK is this day dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK, GEORGE D. SABIN, JONAS CLARK, ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BOSTWICK, SABIN & CO., for the continuation of the hat, cap and straw goods business.
OLIVER N. BOSTWICK, GEORGE D. SABIN, ISAAC P. GREENVAULT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE THE UNDERSIGNed have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of LIVINGSTON & BOWDOIN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission and Brokerage business. CARROLL LIVINGSTON, GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. No. 67 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.
C. C. PUFFER, A. V. DIMOCK, E. D. WESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm name of WM. MEAD, JR. & CO. WILLIAM MEAD, JR., ROBERT W. NEWBERY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. No. 24 Cliff-st.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. ARMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of HART & PURCELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner has the right to use the name of the firm in liquidation. BENJ. HART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. C. W. PURCELL.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned. GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. GEORGE H. MARVIN is this day admitted a member of our firm.
C. R. MARVIN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE T. SWITZER IS THIS day admitted as partner in our firm.
LEWIS SWITZER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.
MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist
ALEXANDER WUST,
comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,
for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a
MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,
for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE LORILLARD OIL REFINERY AT PERTH AMBOY AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, the following valuable property, consisting of SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDING, WHARF AND 24¾ ACRES AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., 600 feet water front, with a grant to extend 250 feet beyond low water mark. Dock has 11 feet of water at low, and 17 feet at high tide; is 40 feet long and 8 wide; built on the very best piles. Building is brick, 280x48; well lighted, and divided into three compartments; is built on 750 piles; is 32 feet high; wall 16 inches thick.
A PLANK ROAD of three-inch timbers, 16 feet wide, and about 1,400 feet long, runs from the dock to the high ground. Good supply of well water connected with building by iron pipe.
This property is admirably adapted for manufacturing, storage and other purposes. Title indisputable. Maps of grounds and building at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom:
House and lot No. 105 West 45th-st.
9TH-AV.—3 lots west side, between 99th and 100th sts.
70TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 100 ft. east of 3d-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF IMPORTED OIL-PAINTINGS, FRENCH PASTELS, &c., &c.
By MINER & SOMERVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 4, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
[illegible] boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.
Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following, viz.:

Gerome,	Meissonier,	Duverger,
Ed. Frere,	Fauvelet,	Coomans,
Plassan,	Koller,	C. Springer,
Schlesinger,	Ruiperez,	De Jonghe,
Antigna,	Le Poittevin,	Lambinet,
La Salle,	Verboeckhoven,	Bourger,
Alma Tadema,	A. Achenbach,	Jules Noel, and

others.
The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, gilt-frame, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood and black walnut bedroom and parlor furniture; black walnut library suite in green reps, black walnut office desks and chairs, decorated vases, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also an assortment of kitchen furniture.
ALSO AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A few cases of first-class champagne.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 18[illegible].
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtmh29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.
TERMS OF SALE, CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct [illegible] of the property [illegible] to be offered for sale. EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY......Jan. 5
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY......Jan. 9
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY......Jan. 12
ETNA.........................WEDNESDAY......Jan. 16
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY......Jan. 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$150
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon............$100 | Lower Saloon............$90
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.,
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE.............GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.........BARTON.....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE.............GREENE.....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Feb. 7
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Dec. 19
PALMYRA..........Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING............SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander sails Jan. 12.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 58 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTERREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The HUNTSVILLE will follow on Saturday, Jan. 12.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R. on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow Jan. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the cargo of the steamer ANDALUSIA will be sent forward by the GRANADA, to sail on Jan. 1, and by the SARAGOSSA, on Jan. 5. Shippers will take notice and act accordingly. ARTHUR LEARY.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 21.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 10.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 30.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship ZODIAC, N. F. ROGERS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY ANN BUNELL, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM D. BUNELL, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant WILLIAM D. BUNELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 22 Duane-st.
[50 cents U. S. Rev. Stamp. L. H. D., Dec. 1, 1866.] d7-law6wF*

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 256.—ARRIVAL OF MRS. H. ROEDER, known in this City for 22 years for giving true information of all important affairs through life regarding health, wealth, marriage, love affairs, journeys, law-suits, business, absent friends, and sickness, if recoverable. Mrs. R. can be consulted at No. 256 Bowery, second floor.

NO. 256.—MRS. ROEDER GIVES REVELATIONS on business, love affairs, marriage, absent friends, law-suits, sickness, &c., at No. 256 Bowery.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT. Tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

ALLEN & BROWN
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York,
(Opposite Trinity Church.)
In offering their services to the public for the transaction of all business pertaining to real estate, the undersigned would respectfully solicit patronage, based upon the assurance of their fidelity to their customers, and their determination to use every effort for the advancement of their interests. A long and steady observation of the workings of the landed affairs of the community, a thorough knowledge of the value of property in the City, together with their experience as Tax Commissioners, as well as the high reputation of Mr. Brown as an old auctioneer, make them peculiarly adapted to their present vocation. They hope their pledges will meet with a favorable response from their friends and the public, upon whom they depend for encouragement, always assuring them it will be regarded with a zeal and fidelity which shall be justly deserved.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. JOSIAH W. BROWN.
H. HENRIQUES, long connected with this class of business, will be in attendance at the office.

FOR SALE.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following described first-class HOUSES and LOTS:
On Fifth-av., corner, extra size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front.
On Madison-av., corner, extra size, four story, brown-stone.
On Madison-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first sts.
On Twenty-first-st., near Broadway.
On Twenty-second-st., near Eighth-av.
On Twenty-third-st., near Seventh-av.
On Twenty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Twenty-sixth-st., west of Sixth-av.
On Twenty-seventh-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On Twenty-eighth-st., between Sixth and Seventh avs.
On Thirty-third-st., near Fifth-av.
On Thirty-fourth-st., near Eighth-av.
On Thirty-fifth-st., near Fifth-av.
On Thirty-sixth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Thirty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-first-st., near Fifth-av.
On Forty-second-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
On Forty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-sixth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
On Forty-seventh-st., between Fifth and Sixth avs.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, FOR INVESTMENT,
By ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway:
On Broadway, near Leonard, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, near Franklin, extra size, two fronts.
On Broadway, above Spring-st., 25x200.
On Broadway, above Union-square, whole front.
On 17th-st., opposite Union-square, running through to 18th-st., large plot of ground.
On Walker, White, Howard and Elm sts.
On Mercer-st., near Spring-st.
On Spring-st., near Mercer-st.
On Prince-st., near Mercer-st.
On Amity-st., near Mercer-st., extra front.
On Crosby-st., near Spring-st.
On 4th-av., a corner suitable for a hotel or public building.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large: all modern improvements, in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks; the view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with all the furniture, horses, carriages, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—as the owner is going to Europe.—The splendid brown-stone front house on the corner of First-place and Court-st., with two extra lots of ground and a brick stable attached; the house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Also, five small brick houses, situate on 8th-st., near 5th-av., which will be sold cheap, they belonging to the same owner.
For further particulars apply to
S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn,
or
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 24 1/2 lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.
For further particulars apply to
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., Under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st. before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M. to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.
Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT FIFTY FEET front on the south side of Houston-st., only 102 feet west of Broadway, and opposite the new building temporarily erected on the late St. Thomas Church property. This is a choice permanent location for a first-class marble building, commanding a good view of Broadway, and is in a section that will be rapidly improved. The old buildings thereon, alone will pay a good interest on the price. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st. from 6 to 8 P. M., to the owner's agent.
THOMAS J. STEWART.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE.—THE "HOUSE SAVINGS BANK" will build neat Cottages in the vicinity of New York, costing about $1,500, which will be sold to occupants, giving the purchaser the privilege of paying for the same by installments. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83 and 85. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; price $80,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORNER property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER, ROCKLAND or New-Jersey, a farm of 50 to 100 acres; in payment will be given improved property in this City or Brooklyn. Address, for particulars, ROB, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 24 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35-000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE, on the 5th and 8th avs. and on the streets adjacent to the Park. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—100 SPLENDID FARMS IN NEW-Jersey, all sizes, all prices; terms easy. Also, 100 farms in Saratoga and Fulton Counties.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37 1/2 feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 58 WEST 25TH-ST., A FOUR-story, brown-stone house; price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A house beautifully situated in 88th-st., on the Hudson River, until May 1. To a desirable party the rent would be very low. Address A. E., Box 1,967 Post-office.

TO LEASE.—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

A WARM, SUNNY, AND VERY PLEASANT front room to rent to one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; terms very reasonable; at No. 33 East 24th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS OF NO. 69 Maiden-lane; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A NEATLY furnished house in a first-class neighborhood, for a family of three persons; possession immediately; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Answers to this advertisement must state full particulars of location, otherwise they cannot receive attention. Address F. J. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF three, about four unfurnished rooms, in a house with a respectable family; west of 5d-av., between 10th and 30th sts.; will pay a liberal rent. Address G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD locality, until May 1, 1867. Apply to J. C. FARGO, No. 124 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.
The advertisement calling for proposals for oil, dated Dec. 15, 1866, having been found to contain an error, has been corrected as below, viz: the words "sperm" and "lard" in lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, are omitted, leaving it to the option of bidders to propose for either kind of oil.

CORRECTED ADVERTISEMENT.
PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Lard Oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.
The place of delivery, in each case, must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.
The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:
Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 2d day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 16th day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of June, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Separate proposals will be received, at the same time, for ten thousand (10,000) gallons of Colza Oil or Lard Oil, in two lots of five thousand (5,000) gallons each, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1867.
No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.
No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.
The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other gauger authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.
Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard, or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.
No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.
A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses*," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.
All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.
Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.
By order of the Light-house Board,
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.
These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.
Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.
Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.
Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary, No. 54 Maiden-lane.
DIRECTORS.
Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
K. Lellmann, M. D., No. 81 East 4th-st.
Th. Dreyer, Jr., No. 99 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weissmann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 90 Broadway.
E. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Koeler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 120 West 11th-st.
E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 48 Exchange-place.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date of Death.
Henry Demo	38	Canada	Oct. 1
Thomas Riley	21	New-York	Oct. 2
John Faulkner	44	Connecticut	Oct. 15
John Stratton	43	New-Jersey	Oct. 18
John Anderson	28	Sweden	Oct. 24
James Robinson	35	Maine	Oct. 26
Frederick Bahrendorff	22	Denmark	Oct. 29
Thomas Conway	23	New-York	Nov. 4
Thomas Coban	25	Ireland	Nov. 11
Thomas Kelly	28	Ireland	Nov. 24
John Kehoe	25	Ireland	Nov. 24
Robert Heyer	22	Sweden	Dec. 6
Francisco Edwards	26	France	Dec. 22
James Carney	50	Ireland	Dec. 26
Charles W. Hasselberg	18	Sweden	Dec. 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

SAFE FOR SALE LOW—HOLMES & BUTler's alum patent; 4 feet high, 3 1/2 feet wide, 2 feet deep. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS—CARRIAGES.
100 sleighs for sale, 1,000 straps, sleigh-bells.
C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 633 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
"OURS!"
With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of
ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI—CAMMA—TO-NIGHT.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
Last but one of the RISTORI NIGHTS before the departure of Mme. Ristori and her company for the West.
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA AND ONLY NIGHT OF CAMMA.
CARD.—Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that all the necessary arrangements for the production of Montanelli's celebrated tragedy of CAMMA are completed, and its first and only production will take place
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 4.
In announcing the tragedy of CAMMA the Director calls attention to the fact that this dramatic work was expressly written for MADAME RISTORI, and was produced in ALL THE EUROPEAN CAPITALS; its success was marked with the highest distinction by the critics; the character of CAMMA was pronounced one of her grandest personations.
MONDAY—LAST RISTORI NIGHT.
THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE, No. 701 Broadway, near 4th-st.; Branch Ristori Ticket Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. General admission, $1 50; Family Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra, $3; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; Dress Circle, $2.
SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE.

RISTORI MATINEE—MARY STUART.
SATURDAY.
FRENCH THEATRE. Director and Lessee, J. GRAU.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock,
RISTORI MATINEE for the LAST TIME.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARY STUART.
Admission to all parts of the house, $2. Private Boxes will be secured at their usual price.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
at 2 1/2 o'clock, for the accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented a diversified array of
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the beautiful and intrepid artist,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
together with
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, CLOWNS AND ACROBATS
attached to the New-York Circus. To conclude with a
COMIC BALLET PANTOMIME.

MME. MONTANIA'S
SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 125 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious training of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 89 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH.—Special ladies' classes will open Monday, Jan. 7, at Dr. RICARLOS' Lingual Academy, No. 13 West 28th-st. Terms, $50. Hours from 1 till 4 P. M.; gentlemen 8 till 9 P. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 289 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO GET a few pupils in drawing, water colors or oil painting. Lessons will be given at the residence of the pupil. Address H. J. SEATON, Station D, Bible-house.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 396 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address
G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for boys. The Winter term will commence Jan. 2. Two vacancies.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE—A medium through which teachers may secure remunerative positions; private families, schools, academies, colleges, and all other institutions of learning, be put in correspondence with teachers of the highest order of talent and experience. Orders for books, stationery and school apparatus promptly filled at trade prices. For information respecting our business integrity, we refer by permission to Rev. Nicholas Van Sant, Nyack, N. Y.; Rev. H. A. Butts, Pastor of Prospect-st. Church, Paterson, N. J., and to Dearborn Brothers, No. 62 South-st., New-York. For forms of application and further particulars, address
C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG LADY AS assistant teacher in a primary school; some knowledge of vocal music, also pleasant manners and temperament indispensable. One who can reside at her own home, regarding her salary as but a partial means of support, may find a desirable situation by applying at No. 29 East 29th-st.

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BOARDING.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN DEsires a good furnished room, large enough for a piano, and board, fire, &c., at $75 per month, $40 in cash and three or four lessons weekly on the piano; references exchanged. Address Professor M., Union-square Post-office.

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AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

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COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

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MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all Southern ... JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

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MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL WEEK.
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING, AT 7 1/2.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA, together with the romantic drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
AFTERNOON, AT 2,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
and the laughable piece of
TRYING IT ON.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON, A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, Jan. 7.—Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, the original TOPSY, will appear in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE
OF
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GRAND SUCCESS—SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
STEINWAY HALL.
MR. KENNEDY,
THE CELEBRATED SCOTTISH VOCALIST,
will give one more, and the last entertainment, on
FRIDAY EVENING,
Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. Kennedy will sing the following pieces:
"Oh! Why left I My Hame;" "My Boy Tammy;" "There's Nae Luck aboot the House;" My Nannie Awa;" "The Flowers of the Forest."
THE LAST WORDS OF MARMION.
"Green Grow the Rashes O;" "Auld Lang Syne," &c.
Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
TO-NIGHT, Mr. KENNEDY will sing
(by request)
JOHN ANDERSON MY JO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Grand Concert of the Five Points Mission School, given at Steinway Hall, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, led by Miss Emma Case, Pianist. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance. One of Chickering's celebrated grand pianos will be used on the occasion. Tickets 50 cents—may be had at Samuel Dyas, No. 246 Fulton-st.; Sawyer & Thompson's, Fulton-avenue, corner of Jay; S. H. Clark, No. 67 Fulton-av.; Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton-av., corner Gallatin-place, and at the office of the Academy on the day of the concert.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to ladges. Season tickets, $1.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM
IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
is now on exhibition at the branch office of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
OPENED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!!!
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ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
FREE TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.
Miss KATE McDONALD, the favorite soprano.
Mr. A. SEDWICK, the celebrated English concertina soloist.
Mr. F. LETSCH, trombone soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 7 on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the usual places.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
CARL WOLFSOHN'S FIFTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
TO-DAY, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Season tickets $5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 1,
BLACK CROOK and GRAND BALLET.
Admission to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 12; commences at 1.

WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—THE WASHINGTON TWINS, born alive, having two heads, four arms, and but one body and one pair legs; also the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, together with the magnificent collection of objects in Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology, and Natural History—all of which are illustrated daily by Lectures and Microscopic Views, at the New-York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 Broadway. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.—NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, MINA GEARY'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, assisted by the following eminent and popular artists: Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Misses MATHESON, GUSTAVUS GEARY, J. R. THOMAS, E. HOFFMAN, G. W. MORGAN and JOHANNES SENIA. Tickets 50 cents and a $1.

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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

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SETS IN
MINK, ROYAL ERMINE, SABLE,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRAKHAN, &c., &c.,
selling at greatly reduced prices.
ARCTIC FOX, POLAR BEAR,
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WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7 1/2.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
BOOTH AND DAWISON,
BOOTH AND DAWISON.
THIS EVENING (Friday) 4th of January, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO,
OTHELLO,
in which Messrs. Bogumil Dawison and Edwin Booth will appear together for
THE LAST TIME.
BOGUMIL DAWISON
appearing as
OTHELLO.
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
IAGO.
Desdemona..........Mme. Methua Scheller
Emelia..........Miss Ida Vernon
Cassio..........Mr. J. N. Gotthold
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY, JAN. 5,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
PESCARA,
(Last time for the present,)
and as
PETRUCHIO.
MONDAY, JAN. 7,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
BRUTUS.
(First time this season.)

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTIETH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night 7 1/2; at Matinee 1.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of Mr. THOMAS WARD.
Mr. E. C. BONIFACE
Has volunteered, by permission of Mr. Wheatley, Esq.
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY and Mr. G. W. THOMPSON have also volunteered for this occasion.
The full company, with
Miss FANNY HERRING and Mr. G. L. FOX
Will perform in the pieces
DAMON AND PYTHIAS,
THE CABIN BOY,
ROBERT MACAIRE.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL—FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI,
TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
he will have the pleasure of presenting her at her
FIRST GRAND RECITATION,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The prices of admission will be
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST.
Continued success of the most marvelous feat of modern times, THE HEAD IN THE AIR.
MULTUM IN PARVO and other miracles, every evening at 8. Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 10 till 4. Doors open at 7 1/4. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2: doors open at 1 1/2; children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
First week of the great novelty of the season,
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond. W. S. and J. H. BUDWORTH in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 1/2 P. M.

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No. 720 BROADWAY.
"THE ONLY LEON in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"THE GREAT KELLY in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"LITTLE MAC in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"NELSE SEYMOUR in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN ALLEN in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"SAM PRICE in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."
"JOHN OBERIST in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS."

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
The great Polynational Mimic.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING IN HIS UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT
FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK, entrance 58th-st., EVERY EVENING.
A. MacMILLAN, Manager.
MUSIC,
BONFIRE, 200 CHINESE LANTERNS, &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, No. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, and their families, are invited to assist at the opening of their Skating Pond at Jerome Park, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, instant. A special free train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner of 26th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage car, for pic-nic purposes, will be attached to the train.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 955 BROADWAY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.—Fifth Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from the members of the regiment or from C. S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings at 8 o'clock. New classes are now forming.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT
Will arrest suffering and pain, and quickly cure the worst cases of burns, scalds, gathered breasts, sore nipples, piles, rheumatism, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 137 Chatham-st. Give it a trial at once.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skilful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Hasty Action of Congress—Review of Gen. Banks' Report and Bill.

One of the least creditable acts of the last session of the House of Representatives was its passage of the new bill on the subject of our Neutrality. The bill was reported toward the close of the session from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was understood to have been drawn, as well as the Report which accompanied it, by Gen. BANKS, the Chairman of that Committee. Neither the Bill nor the Report had been discussed, and had barely been read, in Committee. The discussion in the House was brief and wholly inadequate to the importance of the subject—the debate as well as the action of the House turning wholly upon the prejudice engendered by the unfriendly demeanor of the British Government toward this country during our recent civil war. Scarcely an effort was made, indeed, to conceal the fact that the object of changing our Neutrality Laws at the present moment, was to give aid and countenance to the Fenians in their raids upon Canada and their attempts upon the peace and integrity of the British Empire; and the motive for this was twofold—to revenge ourselves on England for her unneutral conduct during our war, and to secure Fenian votes in the elections which were then approaching. The whole tone and temper of the debate were on this level. No attempt was made to discuss the fundamental principles which the subject involves, nor to consult the permanent welfare and honor of the nation in the action to be finally taken. The subject is unquestionably one of the most important that can engage the attention of Congress; yet it was canvassed and disposed of with as little regard to its real character and as inadequate an estimate of its real merits, as if its interest and importance were to expire with the day which began and ended its discussion.

Mr. GEORGE BEMIS, of Boston, has done the public an essential service by subjecting this action to a rigid and able scrutiny. In a thick and well-printed octavo pamphlet of over 200 pages he has examined, in the light of history and of international law, the whole subject of American Neutrality, and has brought together a vast amount of well digested learning and of valuable suggestion, which will leave no excuse for ignorant or ill-considered action on the part of Congress hereafter. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. BEMIS takes issue with Gen. BANKS upon nearly every statement which he makes, as well as every opinion which he expresses. He leaves very little of either his Report or his Bill,—contesting, we think successfully, the historical accuracy of the one and the essential justice and expediency of the other. Gen. BANKS, for example, states in his Report that the first Neutrality Law, that of 1794, with its first amendment, that of 1797, being hostile alike to our independence and our interests, were enacted in consequence of our weakness and on the requirement of foreign Powers,—and that the subsequent law of 1818, like the others, "had its origin in the interests of European Governments," and was "imposed upon the country by considerations affecting exclusively the political interests of other nations." In opposition to this view, which he justly deems disparaging to our history, Mr. BEMIS insists, and proves by incontestible citations, that the Neutral Policy laid down under WASHINGTON'S Administration and adhered to steadily afterward, as embodied in the laws in question, was deliberately adopted by the ablest statesmen this country has ever known,—that it conferred greater honor upon the American name and promoted the welfare and interest of the American people, as a neutral nation, more thoroughly than any other could have done,—that it vindicated the rights of neutral nations against the attempts of the great Powers of Europe, then belligerents, to override and crush them, and that instead of being the result of our weakness and of foreign dictation, that policy stands upon the page of history as the proudest possible proof of our courage and our power. Mr. BEMIS thus strongly and justly states this point of his case:—

"Does Gen. BANKS think that we chose our path of neutrality, in the trying days of the French Revolution, out of weakness and overpowering necessity? I maintain that it was just because, when we *were* so weak and defenceless as at that era, we yet so manfully resisted the aggressions of France and England upon our independence, and so courageously fought the battle of neutral rights for other nations as weak as ourselves, that our vindication of neutrality deservedly became commendable and famous.

That a great and formidable Power should force other equal or inferior Powers to respect its rights of territorial sovereignty is a matter meriting no special comment. That such a power even should fulfill the duties of an impartial and yet hospitable neutrality, in affording that protection to the neutral rights of inferior or coordinate Powers which the active practice of neutrality demands, is not altogether a new incident in international history. But for a new-born nation five, or at most fifteen years old, without a soldier or a sailor at its command,—nay, without a dollar, as I might say, in its Treasury, and having an unarmed frontier of thousands of miles by sea and by land lying open to aggression, to announce to nations four and five times its superior in numbers and a hundred-fold its overmatch in preparations for war, that its territory is sacred from belligerent enterprises and hostile undertakings; that it acknowledges no superior but the law of nations; that, in observance of that law, it shall compel the contending parties to comply with certain before-unheard-of but eminently just prescriptions of neutral conduct; and that, finally, it holds itself accountable to injured Powers for any damage sustained by them through its own non-enforcement of these prescriptions, and through its own non-fulfillment of the law of nations generally, was a new and unheard-of trait of national profession and practice in the world's history which might justly challenge attention and admiration. And it was just this, in my judgment, which made up the neutral department of the United States at the epoch in question."

Mr. BEMIS follows up this general declaration with careful specifications—citing the acts by which the Government maintained its policy alike against England and France, seizing the vessels of either Power which were attempting the violation of our laws and imprisoning their commanders and crew, and compelling privateers of both Powers to comply strictly with the stringent regulations which our Neutrality Laws required. He vindicates also the essential justice of these laws, quoting the tributes paid by the most eminent publicists of all nations to the high-toned morality which pervades them, and commending them to other countries as the best models for their adoption. He subjects Gen. BANKS' statements concerning the law of 1818 to a similar scrutiny—showing that instead of being a "departure from the policy of the Government and the principles of international law," and like the others mere temporary make-shifts, that law was the result of the deliberate action of MADISON, MONROE and J. Q. ADAMS, and in conformity with their ideas of what the honor and permanent welfare of the country imperatively required. Upon these points Mr. BEMIS thus sums up the conclusions which he claims to have established:

"*First*—That our policy of peaceful neutrality was initiated at the outset in the assertion of a brave and self-respectful national independence, as well as in furtherance of a just and true neutral impartiality.

Second—That, so far as we have yielded to the reasonable requests of foreign nations in originally adopting and afterward advancing and consolidating that policy, we have not only gained for ourselves the respect and approbation of the civilized world, but have secured for the nation a balance of international credit which entitles us to a reciprocation of like legislative favors, or to a just indemnity for their refusal, on the part of those Governments whom we have expressly benefited in times past.

Third—That, so far as our present relations with England are supposed to call for a new definition of our international attitude, both interest and a regard to consistency call upon us "to stand upon the old ways," and to hold up our past record to the courteous and considerate attention of that Power as a motive for her making good to us those rights, or granting an indemnity for their omission, which we believe she has withheld from us during the late civil struggle.

Fourth—That if the Monroe doctrine, as it is called, is supposed to connect itself with the proposed new line of neutral (or belligerent) policy on the part of our Government, it is clearly made to appear that the authors and promoters of that doctrine would be the opponents of any such change, unless in the opposite direction to that inaugurated by the House of Representatives at its late session.

Fifth—That the experimental adoption of our neutral legislation at successive steps and by temporary enactments, confirmed as it now is by a consolidation of nearly half a century's duration, so far from proving that the time has arrived for abandoning that policy and experimenting upon a new theory, demonstratively shows that that legislation is suited to our Government in its international position and relations, and affords the best argument for extending rather than contracting the fundamental basis on which that legislative policy rests."

Gen. BANKS had stated in his report that the object of the new law was to "scale down" the United States Neutrality Law to the Foreign Enlistment Act of Great Britain. By this he evidently means that our law is to be made as imperfect in its obligations, and as ineffectual in its practical operations, as Gen. BANKS assumes the British act to be. Mr. BEMIS meets this by showing in the first place that the British act, being the work of the greatest men who have sat in the British Parliament, and based upon the model of our own, is really the more stringent of the two; and he proceeds to point out *ten* particulars in which its provisions are more complete and effective than our own. His discussion of each of these points is illustrated and fortified by reference to the decisions of the British Courts,—showing that the British law is more sweeping in its provisions and more severe in its penalties than our own, and that nothing but a lack of familiarity with both could have led Gen. BANKS to suppose that, in relaxing the stringency of our Neutrality Laws, we were making it more like the British. Our complaints against the action of England during our war do not rest upon any lack of stringency in her laws:

"No; the burden of our grievance against England, *toned down to its lowest basis*, is *not* that she had not on her statute-book a neutrality code as good as our own, and one sufficiently complete to guarantee to us our neutral rights, but *that, having a law quite sufficient to afford us neutral protection, and one decidedly superior to our own, she did not adequately and in good faith enforce its provisions.* Executively it was Earl RUSSELL'S pettifogging mode of administering it, in forever insisting upon proof sufficient *to convict*, instead of *prima-facie* evidence adequate *to detain*; judicially it was Chief-Baron POLLOCK'S shuffling partisanship, in depriving us of a precedent, declaring the *Alexandra* forfeited, at as early a day of the rebellion as June, 1863; and, legislatively, it was the British Parliament's openly sanctioning and approving of a compromise with the violators of the law, in which 'the law itself brought out the guilty prize,' in the shape of paying JOHN LAIRD & SONS a bonus for their Confederate rams—thereby confessing that Great Britain had to pension the builders of the *Alabama* not to involve her in war—of which we have a right to complain."

In the third part of his pamphlet Mr. BEMIS canvasses the open declaration of Gen. BANKS' report that this new revision of the Neutrality Laws of the United States is designed to be in the interest of "Fenian belligerency"—and he brands it with the stigma which it deserves. He vindicates the action of the President in regard to the Fenian invasion of Canada last Spring, and shows how utterly in violation of every principle of international morality, and how destructive of our character and interests, would have been a line of conduct based upon any other view of public duty. He discusses somewhat also the subject of Fenianism itself, which he characterizes as "a huge swindle or a fanatical delusion," for which it is hardly worth while to ravage and devastate the territory of our Canadian neighbors, or to drag this country into a groundless and disastrous war with England.

Without following further in detail the successive topics discussed by Mr. BEMIS in this very able and useful treatise, we must content ourselves with a brief reference to its concluding chapters, in which the author urges the importance of maintaining, in all their vigor, the principles of neutrality by which the United States have won in the past so honorable a distinction among the nations of the earth. Neutral laws he holds to be as permanent a civil necessity as extradition treaties and laws. Individuals should not be allowed to make war upon nations with which their own Governments are at peace, and for any person to do so, in violation or evasion of law, is a high crime deserving the severest punishment. Neutrality Laws are not designed for temporary ends,—but are a mode of permanently discharging international duties. It is greatly to the credit of the United States that they should have recognized these duties, and so steadily have provided for their performance. Every consideration of public honor and of national reputation requires us, not only to maintain this position, but to perfect the laws by which absolute and complete neutrality shall be imposed upon our citizens individually toward any nation with which our Government maintains relations of peace. It is not at all unlikely that this subject may again come before Congress for discussion. The bill passed so hastily by the House of Representatives last Spring is still pending in the Senate. We take it for granted it will not pass that body without a more careful examination,—based upon higher motives and a wider knowledge,—than it received in the other House. It is fortunate that, in advance of such a discussion, so valuable a contribution as this treatise of Mr. BEMIS has been made to the literature of the subject.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE POND.—This very popular skating pond is daily visited by crowds of delighted lovers of the exercise. The ice is in first-rate order, the accommodations of the place unsurpassed, and Mr. LINFORD, the gentlemanly proprietor, may justly congratulate himself upon a most successful season thus far, and the promise of an equally fortunate future. On Monday evening next a grand promenade concert will be given on the pond, when a very great treat will, doubtless, be offered to visitors.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPAVING OF BROADWAY.

The Act Empowering the Commission—A Contract made with Mr. Charles Guidet—Broadway to be Repaved with Granite-Blocks—Probable Outlay $372,000.

Definite arrangements have at last been made, and a contract entered into for the repaving of Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street. Committees, members of their own body, have been appointed time and time again by the Common Council of the City to make the necessary investigations with regard to this matter, but as far as the public know none of these have at any time reported progress. It remained therefore with the Legislature at its last session to provide an act empowering this necessary City improvement, and on the 5th day of May last the following was duly passed:

AN ACT to provide for improving the pavement of Broadway, in the City of New-York, between the Battery and Fourteenth-street.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Croton Aqueduct Board of the City of New-York, or the members thereof for the time being, WILLIAM T. BLACK and GUY R. PELTON, are hereby constituted Commissioners for the Improvement of the pavements of Broadway, between the Battery and Fourteenth-street, in the City of New-York.

SEC. 2. The said Commissioners shall organize as a Board and proceed to the discharge of their duties within ten days after the passage of this act. A majority of the Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the exercise of any powers conferred by this act. They shall receive no compensation for their services, and their offices shall determine and cease as soon as the contract or contracts which they may make as hereinafter shall be performed. They may hire an office and appoint and keep a clerk. In case any vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal of either of said Commissioners who is not a member of the Croton Aqueduct Board, or his successor, the remaining Commissioners shall fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall proceed immediately to advertise in all the Corporation papers in the City of New-York, for not less than ten days, for plans and proposals to improve the pavement of Broadway, to be sent in to them at a time and place to be indicated in such advertisement.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners may reject any or all of the plans or proposals submitted to them, if they consider it for the public interest to do so. And they are authorized to enter into a contract by letting the same to the lowest responsible bidder, for and in behalf of the City of New-York, with any person or persons proposing to improve the pavement in Broadway between Fourteenth-street and the Battery, for such improvement, in such manner and upon such plans and upon such terms as they may deem for the interest of the City, and most likely to afford a safe and durable pavement for the travel of horses and vehicles. Said contract shall be accompanied with security for its performance, in such form as the Counsel for the Corporation shall approve, in an amount not less than $100,000, to be fixed by said Commissioners, and executed by at least two sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller. The said Commissioners shall have charge and supervision of said work and of the performance of any contract or contracts made by them, and may bring or direct the bringing or defending of any suits or proceedings, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, which may be necessary to effect the performance of such contract, or the purposes of this act. They may also, after they have made a contract, appoint a surveyor and not more than three inspectors for said work, and fix their compensation.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller of the City of New-York shall pay the expenses of said Commissioners for the office rent and clerk hire, and the compensation of the surveyor and inspectors appointed under this act, and also the amount payable to any contractor or contractors, under any contract made by such Commissioners, in monthly payments, and any final payment reserved by such contract, after the work is completed. But no such payment shall be made except upon the certificate or warrant of a majority of said Commissioners. And the Comptroller shall from time to time make the necessary appropriation in the annual tax levy of the City of New-York to provide for the payments aforesaid.

Since the passing of this act, the members of the Commission therein named have been assiduous in their investigation of the numerous plans and proposals submitted to them. The various kinds of pavement used with comparative success in this and other cities have been examined and reported upon by them. After due deliberation, the Commission have accepted the proposal of Mr. CHARLES GUIDET, the inventor of the Belgian pavement, and have completed a contract with him for the work. The contract sets forth that Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, is to be paved with granite blocks 3½ to 4 inches wide, 8 to 12 inches long, and 9 inches deep, not set diagonally, as heretofore, but placed lengthwise, at right angles to the sides of the street. This arrangement of the blocks has been decided upon as one that will afford the best foothold to the horses, as it will present at the short intervals of three to four inches the interstices of the pavement. Granite has received the preference for the material, as it has been shown by experiment that it is less liable to become polished by the traffic, as, from the character of its formation—composed of parts of different degrees of hardness—it wears less evenly than any other description of stone used or experimented with.

The crown of the road is to be reduced one-half. It now stands nine inches above the level at the gutter, and this, it is complained, gives too much grade in the short distance and increases the tendency of vehicles to slide in slippery weather, and at all times adds to the difficulty of turning. New cross-walks are to be laid parallel with the street, and new granite gutters are included in the contract. The entire work is to be completed within eighteen months from the 1st day of April next. Forty dollars per day forfeit is to be paid to the City by the contractor, for each day the completion of the pavement is delayed beyond the 1st of October, 1868. The contract price is $5 per square yard, and the entire expenditure is estimated at $372,000. Mr. JOHN L. BROWN and JACOB VOORHEES have been accepted as sureties, each in $100,000, for the faithful performance of his contract by Mr. CHARLES GUIDET.

THE THOMPSON-STREET MURDER.

Investigation by Coroner Wildey—Conclusive Evidence Elicited—The Prisoners Held on a Charge of Murder.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday morning, at the Eighth Ward Station-house, in the case of CHARLES BERNARD MANUEL, *alias* "Bummer Charley," and THOMAS COOK, *alias* Sweeney, who were accused of having murdered HENRY SCHLOSSER, *alias* Charles Miller, who was stabbed on Saturday night at No. 46 Thompson-street, as already fully reported in the TIMES. When the Jury had all reported the Coroner produced the following testimony:

Timothy Mason, of No. 36 Thompson-street, being sworn, deposed: I am a coach-driver; on Friday or Saturday evening last, about six o'clock, I was going home from work, and passing No. 46 Thompson-street my attention was attracted to the house by hearing cries from the front basement; I stopped and looked in, when I saw deceased standing in the corner of the room; the colored prisoner was forcing him and standing close to him; the other prisoner was standing to the left of the colored man; the latter I saw make two thrusts, as if he was stabbing deceased; at each thrust the deceased screamed out loud, and put his hand to the place where he was stabbed; I saw no knife, but supposed from the motions of the prisoner that he was using one; his back being toward me prevented me from seeing what he had in his hand; the white prisoner stood quite quiet during this time, and was the first to leave the place; both doors of the basement were wide open; after the white prisoner turned to leave the colored man followed him; the latter said, when he got to the sidewalk, "I'll let the —— Dutchman know that he shan't rob me of my boots;" as he said that they walked away toward Broome-street; deceased followed the two closely up stairs; when he reached the sidewalk he said "Look," and showed me his shirt, which was covered with blood; he hallooed "Watch" twice; I then ran to look for the prisoners, but could see nothing of them; I fully identify the two prisoners as the men as I saw in the basement.

Dorothy Munch, of No. 45 Sullivan-street, being duly sworn, deposed: My husband keeps a boot and shoe store at No. 46 Thompson-street; deceased was employed by him for the last three or four weeks; on Saturday evening, at half-past six o'clock, I left my house to get some milk in the grocery just over my husband's shop; as I came from this grocery I looked down in the basement and saw deceased and two men there; one of them was the colored prisoner here; the other I do not recognize; I went home and told my husband that there were two customers in the shop; he left to go there directly.

Christian Munch, sworn: I keep a shop at No. 46 Thompson-street; deceased worked for me; he has been with me since the 19th of last month; he told me his name was "Charley;" I knew him by no other name; on Saturday night, about a quarter-past six o'clock, I left the shop to go home to supper; I reside at No. 46 Sullivan-street; I left him alone in the shop; my wife came back from purchasing some milk and told me that while she was out she saw two customers in my shop; I hurried round and had nearly reached the shop when the grocery man told me that deceased had been killed; I found him lying on the sidewalk, with two cuts on him and his clothes covered with blood; I spoke to him, but he did not answer me; I took him at once to a drug-store near by, where he died soon after.

Philip Etzel, of No. 46 Thompson-street, sworn: I keep a grocery at the above number; on Saturday evening I went into the back room, when I heard the cry of "Watch" twice; I ran out to the sidewalk, when I saw deceased covered with blood; I saw a stab wound on him; I assisted his employer in carrying deceased to the drug-store; he told me that "a nigger stabbed him."

Philip Smith, of No. 41 Thompson-street, sworn: On Saturday evening I went to Etzel's grocery; when I came I saw the witness Mason and a boy standing at the head of the basement stairs; soon after I saw two men come out of the basement, first a white man and afterward a colored man; I recognize the colored prisoner as the man; the other one I do not recognize; the two left and went toward Broome-street; deceased followed and when he saw me he said, "Smith, I'm stabbed;" I saw him all doubled up and covered with blood; he was then taken to the drug-store.

Richard Field, police officer, of the Fifth Precinct, sworn: I know both the prisoners; on Saturday evening about twenty minutes before eight o'clock I saw them crossing Canal-street from the Eighth to the Fifth Ward; the white man was carrying a large hall-lamp; I followed them to West Broadway and Leonard-street, where they separated; I afterward arrested the colored man and also the white man; I arrested them on a charge of assault committed on the 11th of November; the colored man was charged with stabbing a man, and threatening his life with a razor; the white man was arrested on a charge of larceny, and of being an escaped convict; from information I subsequently received I was satisfied that these two men were the same that had stabbed the deceased.

Patrick H. Pickett, a police officer of the Eighth Precinct, sworn: About a quarter to six o'clock on Saturday night I went to No. 46 Thompson-street, where I had heard that deceased had been murdered; I met Capt. Mills there; I then ascertained that a white man and a colored man had committed the deed; I accompanied Officers Glynn and Moore on a patrol to look for the murderers; we afterward met Officer Fields and informed him of our errand; the next morning we met him again, when he said he thought he had the two men; Mr. Mason went to the Fifth Precinct Station-house and identified them as the men; I and Capt. Mills went to the Fifth Precinct and arrested them on a charge of murder, on the Coroner's warrant; since the colored man has been confined here he told me that he stabbed deceased; that he did it with the shoemaker's knife; he said also that they had had some words about a pair of boots; that deceased had backed him up against the door, and that he jerked the knife from his hand and stabbed him with it; he said he thought deceased intended to stab him, and to save himself he acted as he did; he said after he did it he went down Laurens-street; the white prisoner told me he was with the colored man, but had nothing to do with the murder; no threats or inducements were made to make them say what they did.

Officer Moore was sworn, and corroborated the previous witness' testimony in every particular.

John Dill, of No. 37 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, was duly sworn: Deceased was my cousin; he has been in this country about fifteen years; I have not seen him for nearly a year; I have seen his body since his death, and recognize him as Henry Schlosser; he was of a very quiet disposition, and was habitually sober and industrious.

This closing the case the Coroner delivered his charge to the Jury, reviewing the evidence and then committed the case to their keeping and consideration. So complete was the entire chain of evidence, however, that they declared themselves ready with a verdict without leaving the room, and rendered the following:

"That the said HENRY SCHLOSSER came to his death by a stab-wound at the hands of CHARLES BERNARD MANUEL, (colored,) *alias* 'Bummer Charley,' at No. 46 Thompson-street, on the 29th of December, 1866; and they find THOMAS COOK was accessory before the fact."

On this decision Coroner WILDEY committed both the prisoners to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. When examined the negro prisoner made the following statement:

"My name is CHARLES BERNARD MANUEL; I am 27 years of age; was born in New-York City; reside at No. 46 Thomas-street, and am a butcher by trade; COOK and I were together all day of Saturday; in the evening we went to No. 46 Thomas-street, afterward to deceased's place; I there had some words with deceased, when he told me to go out; he hit me on the head with a hammer and attacked me with a knife; I snatched the knife from him, when he grabbed another and backed me against the basement stairs; I stabbed deceased in defending myself; I lost the knife I had with me when I went into the basement."

The white prisoner gave his name as THOMAS COOK, age between 21 and 22 years; is a native of New-York State, resided at No. 42 Thomas-street, and is a boatman. In answer to the charge preferred against him, COOK made the following statement: "I was in deceased's place; I knew nothing of the stabbing until the next morning."

Both the accused have borne unenviable characters for some time, the Fifth and Eighth Ward Police having repeated cognizance of their nefarious and lawless acts. The deceased was evidently a peaceable young man, 25 years of age, and was considered a sober man. His reticence in regard to his real name has not been satisfactorily explained.

THE SWINDLING CONSPIRACY.

Further Examination by Justice Hogan—Additional Evidence Elicited for the Prosecution.

Pursuant to adjournment, the examination of SETH H. KLINCK, LEONARD G. KLINCK and JAMES B. GOGGIN, who are charged with complicity in certain extensive swindles alleged to have been achieved by FOLGER & TIBBS, a pretended firm in Leonard-street, was commenced by Justice HOGAN. The main facts in this case have been already published in the TIMES.

Yesterday morning the examination-room was crowded by those interested in the proceedings, and the defendants seemed to realize the fact that the prosecution were laboring zealously to obtain a commitment. The first witness examined was JOSHUA M. DRYDEN, of Baltimore, Md., who testified that he was a member of the firm of Robert W. Dryden & Sons, of Nos. 14 and 16 German-street; he knew James B. Goggin; (identified him in Court;) first saw Goggin in August, 1865, when he called and left his card; next saw him in November, 1866, when he wished to sell some goods through deponent's firm, as had been done before; arrangements were made for such sale, and the firm agreed to advance upon consignments; the Monday following the goods arrived, when Goggin assorted the goods and made out the invoices; (invoices handed witness and identified, as also samples of goods;) the goods were subsequently sent to an auction house, who advanced money upon them, as deponent declined to do so; Goggin did not give his address, nor any owner for the goods; had received six cases and three trunks marked "G;" (ticket taken from cases offered as evidence;) the goods were delivered to the agent of Paine, Berry & Co.; soon after Goggin reappeared with a Mr. Williams, whom he introduced to deponent, when some conversation ensued about the goods; Goggin sent his address through the mail, the card of Messrs. Folger & Gibbs was inclosed in it.

William Rex of Nos. 6 and 8 German-street, Baltimore, testified that he was a member of the firm of Rex, Higgins & Co., auctioneers; they had received some goods from Dryden & Sons on the 5th of November, 1866; the goods were the same as marked in invoices now shown; the firm sold the goods at auction; witness identified samples exhibited as being the kind of goods sold by his firm for 10 cents per yard.

Louis P. Griffith (complainant) recalled—sold goods similar to samples, to Folger & Tibbs prior to the 7th of November, 1866; sold them for 17 cents per yard; did not know the make nor the importer.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. The prosecution, it is understood, have obtained several important witnesses (merchants,) from Cincinnati and Baltimore, whose evidence they intend offering to-day.

Coal Sale.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer. The attendance was smaller than usual, and in some qualities the prices were lower than at the previous sales.

The following are the figures:

3,500 tons Steamer coal	$4 62½ @ $4 87½
6,000 tons Lump coal	3 75 @ 3 95
5,000 tons Grate coal	5 12½ @ 5 60
4,500 tons Egg coal	5 15 @ 5 20
7,500 tons Stove coal	5 55 @ 5 60
3,500 tons Chestnut coal	4 30 @ 4 35
30,000 tons.	

At the last sale the following prices were obtained:

7,500 tons Steamer coal	$4 50 @ $5 00
7,500 tons Lump coal	3 65 @ 4 00
6,000 tons Grate coal	4 75 @ 5 20
4,000 tons Egg coal	4 90 @ 5 00
8,000 tons Stove coal	5 00 @ 5 85
7,000 tons Chestnut coal	3 75 @ 3 85

LOCAL POLITICS.

The New Tammany Hall General Committee.

On Wednesday evening, the election of officers for the Tammany General Committee of 1867 was held, and resulted in the appointment of W. M. Tweed, Chairman; Wm. Hitchcock and John Houghtalin, Secretaries; Geo. Purser, Treasurer; A. J. Fullerton, Sergeant-at-Arms. The tickets elected in the Third, Fifth, Eighth, Tenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards were contested. Messrs. Fox, Coman, Hayes, Bennett and Brennan, with Peter B. Sweeny as Chairman, were appointed a Committee on Contested Seats.

Mozart General Committee.

On Wednesday evening, the Mozart General Committee met for the purpose of electing officers for 1867. Following is the result: Wm. P. Lee, Chairman; Benjamin Wood, Vice-Chairman; W. B. McCarthy, and John Mitchell, Secretaries; M. Brennan, of the Sixteenth Ward, Treasurer; John Fullen, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Meeting of the Union General Committee.

The delegates to the Union General Committee held a meeting last evening at their Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers and delegates for the ensuing year: President, THOMAS MURPHY; Vice-Presidents, Erastus C. Benedick and Thos. E. Smith; Secretaries, Charles H. Hall and Andrew J. Plumb; Treasurer, Joseph B. Taylor; Seargant-at-Arms, John Brady. Delegates at large, Thomas E. Smith, Joseph B. Taylor, Henry Smith and James W. Booth.

Reconstruction and Society in Tennessee.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held on Thursday evening, "to hear the views of a delegation of loyal men from Tennessee" in regard to the sentiments of the people of that State on the questions of the day.

The President of the Club, Mr. JOHN JAY, after stating the objects of the meeting, and alluding to Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON'S speech to the colored people of Nashville in 1865, called upon Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who gave a very interesting sketch of the present condition of things in the South, specially referring to the peculiarly important position of Tennessee. He related incidents illustrative of the pluck and heroism of Union men under exciting and trying circumstances in that State, and specially alluded in terms of eulogy to Judge NORTH and to Gen. EATON, who were present at the meeting of the Club.

Gen. EATON, formerly of the Freedmen's Bureau, and now conductor of the *Post* the Union paper at Memphis, was then introduced, and addressed the Club. His remarks in regard to the character of the riots at Memphis—the improved police regulations since established—the difficulties in maintaining a Union Press—the peculiar state of society, and its progress in different phases of loyalty and disloyalty—the approaching crisis in the destiny of the State, viz., the election of a new Legislature—and the danger that the loyal Union element may be overcome unless it is systematically strengthened by the circulation of the right kind of information—all these points were presented in a temperate, clear and forcible manner, and were listened to with deep interest.

Judge NORTH, of Knoxville, then addressed the Club. He gave a very interesting sketch of the progress of events and of opinion in East Tennessee—showing how far the poison of Slavery had been eradicated, and how much advance had been made toward practical liberty and justice. To aid this advance, however, the local Union Press needed for the present liberal coöperation and support; and Northern newspapers are also needed. More than all, a healthful emigration from the North would accomplish what no other means could effect in renovating and improving the state of society, and the material prosperity of the community. Inexhaustible iron and other mines wait there for purchasers at merely nominal prices, and no part of the country presents more sure or solid attractions for industrious and thrifty emigrants.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. EATON and NORTH, for their valuable and interesting addresses, was moved by Gen. W. K. STRONG, and carried with enthusiasm.

Members of the Club, after adjournment of the meeting, subscribed liberally to a fund to aid the Union Press of Tennessee, and for the circulation of healthful information in that State.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXHIBITION OF MR. WUST'S PICTURES.—About forty pictures painted by Mr. ALEXANDER WUST during his absence in Europe, are now on exhibition at the Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue. The most striking picture in the exhibition is a representation of a "Mountain Waterfall by Moonlight." This picture was first shown in the Brussels exhibition and received the "Three Years' Gold Medal." The composition is a very simple one—a few rocks, two or three trees and a mountain stream tumbling headlong into the seething cauldron below. The subject is admirably treated and wins admiration by its grand simplicity. On the opposite side of the gallery is another picture which, by the way, will be considered equal if not superior to the "Waterfall." It represents a "Mountain Stream in Norway." The water passing between the rocks and dashed into foam by the concussion is painted as none but a student of nature can delineate it. The sweep of the torrent seems to carry the spectator along with it. There are three or four other pictures in the exhibition which will attract attention. "A Scene in the White Mountains," and "Hunting a Bear," were painted by Mr. WUST some time ago, and are not equal to his later efforts. This last picture is a moonlight scene—a forest, a river and a boat. This painting is perhaps one of the artist's best. The whole collection will be sold at auction on Monday, the 14th inst., when six or seven new pictures will be added.

PRIZE SKATING MATCH.—To-morrow afternoon a prize skating match is to come off at the Oatman Skating Rink for a gold medal. The competition is open to male competitors only, the prize being announced for the "First Gentleman Amateur Skater in the United States." A full band will be in attendance, and colossal preparations have been made to make the entertainment attractive and enjoyable. The ice is in excellent condition, and the rink is open to-day for all comers.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.—An entertainment was given yesterday at the Marble Church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, at which the children, over one hundred in number, inmates of the Patriot Orphan Home, Flatbush, L. I., sang and discoursed to the pleasure of a large number of the charitable gathered to hear them. Dr. TYNG, President of the Board of Counselors, presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. HASTINGS and Mr. WINGERS.

TO NEW-HAVEN BY STEAMBOAT.—The New-York and New-Haven steamboats, with their popular low fare, are doing an unprecedented Winter business. The *Continental* and *Elm City* have their state-rooms and cabins warmed throughout by steam-pipes, giving pleasant heat even in the coldest weather. The boats leave New-York and New-Haven every night (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock.

THE SEIZURE OF WASH AT THE THIRTY-NINTH-STREET DISTILLERY.—Inspector HORTON, and several officers superintended by him, have been engaged in removing 65,000 gallons of "wash" from the distillery in Thirty-ninth-street seized recently. There are eleven "wash" cisterns on the premises.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—Mosaic Lodge No. 418, F. and A. M., was the recipient on Wednesday evening last of a very elegant present of a set of solid silver "Altar lights," elegantly engraved. The donor's name is GEORGE HAMEL, Esq., an old and highly esteemed member of the lodge.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.—A promenade concert will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory on Saturday evening. Grafulla's band will supply the music.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE RECENT FATAL CAR ACCIDENT IN FULTON-AVENUE.—Coroner LYNCH commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of the young woman, CATHARINE O'DONNELL, who was run over by a Fulton-avenue car near the corner of Downing-street on Christmas evening. The evidence, as far as taken, went to show that the deceased descended the platform of the car on which she was a passenger, and, in crossing the parallel track, was knocked down and run over by a car coming from the opposite direction. The passengers stated that there were two jars of the car, which was the first they knew that anything was wrong. The nearly lifeless body of the female was carried to the sidewalk, where some citizens took charge of her and conveyed her to a neighboring drug-store. She died shortly afterward. The inquest will be concluded on Monday next.

THE GREENE-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday denied the application for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from laying a track in Greene-avenue, and running cars thereon. The applicant in the case was Mr. L. VAN BOKELEN, an owner of one or more lots on the avenue, but a resident of Baltimore. The Company having torn up the street in the Fall, have since been prevented from proceeding with their work by injunction, and will not now be able to recommence operations before Spring. The avenue is now nearly impassable for vehicles, and is likely to remain so until the tracks are laid.

SEVERE ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL HANLEY, a laborer, met with a severe accident about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of an embankment in Rodney-street, E. D. One of his legs was badly fractured. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by the police....THOS. GOIFREY, janitor of the Forty-seventh Regiment armory, in Fourth-street, E. D., fell from a scaffolding about 5 o'clock last evening, while he was putting up a stove pipe in the Armory, and sustained internal injuries of a dangerous character. He was sent to his home, No. 51 Devoe-street, by the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.—The case of WILLIAM MURRAY, heretofore partially examined on the charge of violating the Internal Revenue Law, was again called up before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. Detective COCHEU was examined in regard to the seizure of the distillery owned by defendant, after which the further hearing was postponed until Saturday. On the testimony of Officer COCHEU and others, the arrest of the watchman employed by the United States authorities to watch the premises was ordered by the District-Attorney.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—WM. GRANGER, aged 17 years, was arraigned before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the complaint of CATHARINE RYAN, a domestic in the house of the father of the accused in Atlantic-avenue, who charges that on the night of Dec. 29 young GRANGER entered her bedroom and attempted to perpetrate an outrage upon her person. She screamed, resisted and finally escaped from the apartment. The accused was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—A married woman named MARGARET CARTER, residing with her family at No. 48 Devoe-street, E. D., took a large dose of Paris green on Wednesday night, while supposed to be temporarily insane, and died from its effects between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening. Deceased was 35 years of age, and leaves a family of three children.

DEATH BY APPOPLEXY.—A man named STEPHEN MASTERS, residing at No. 209 Graham-avenue, E. D., was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning. An inquest was yesterday held on the body by Coroner SMITH, when a verdict of death by apoplexy was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A WOMAN IN NEWARK—FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Mr. and Mrs. WARD slept in a room directly over the library, and retired about 11 P. M. on Monday night. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. WARD was awakened by a noise in the room, and saw a negro standing beside the bureau with her husband's and her own gold watches in his hand, which had been left lying there. He had partially turned on the gas, which had been left lighted. The thief looked at Mrs. WARD deliberately, and then went out of the room. The children were sleeping in the nursery adjoining. Mrs. WARD, without disturbing her husband, sprang out of bed and followed the burglar through the nursery, with the intention of locking the door to guard against his return, and then awaken Mr. WARD. On reaching the door that led out on the landing, and seeing the negro about to descend the stairs, she exclaimed, "What are you doing here, you rascal?" when the villain turned, drew a revolver and shot her, and then ran down stairs, dropping his hat in his haste, and seizing one of Mr. WARD'S from the hat-rack in the hallway. Mr. WARD, who had been awakened by Mrs. WARD getting up, heard the report of the pistol, and on going to the entryway found his wife in a helpless condition, and the blood flowing freely from the wound. Physicians were at once called in, when it was found that the ball had entered the left breast, just above the nipple, and took a circuitous course. The physicians have not yet succeeded in extracting the ball, but the patient was doing well yesterday, and no fatal result is apprehended. The burglar conducted his operations in the most deliberate manner. After effecting an entrance by breaking open a kitchen window, he dined sumptuously, and then proceeded to the upper rooms in search of plunder. Yesterday Gov. WARD offered a reward of $500 for the detection of the assassin, and Mr. WARD offers $250 for the recovery of the two watches.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of PATRICK CORBOY, aged 81 years, whose death was caused by injuries received by falling down stairs. Deceased, who resided at Boonton, was spending the holidays at the house of his son-in-law, PATRICK FEELEY, in North First-street. On Sunday last the old man started to go out for a pitcher of beer, and accidentally fell down stairs. He was taken up insensible, in which condition he remained to the time of his death on New-Year's night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AT ELIZABETH.—Concerning the recent Post-office robbery at Elizabeth, two lots of letters have been found and examined, one in the rear of St. John's Church, the other in the grounds attached to the First Church. Among the letters found were over 100 checks payable "to order," and representing over $50,000. There was one check for $9,000, and another for $10,000, payable to the order of the Cashier of the First National Bank, Elizabeth. Two letters only in which money was contained are missing—one of them having in it $20, and the other a small amount.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND WHISKY.—On the arrival of one of the Erie Railway trains at Jersey City, yesterday, Detective KIPP, of the Internal Revenue Department, seized five barrels of whisky, which the owner had neglected to brand with the Government stamp. The barrels were shipped at Middletown, N. Y.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman residing in Johnson-street, Newark, who had been ill treated by her husband, attempted to commit suicide on Monday by swallowing poison. She was prevented from accomplishing her purpose by the timely assistance of a physician.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales No. 1 Spring at $11@$11 75; Red Winter at $13 50@$13 75; White at $15 50, and double extra at $15 50@$15 75. RYE FLOUR steady; sales at $7. WHEAT in moderate milling demand, and the market closes firm; sales of 360 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, at $2 37, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 30; Canada Spring is quoted at $2 50, and choice White Canada at $3. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 Illinois at $1 12 by car lots. OATS quiet at 65c. for choice Michigan and Illinois. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS unchanged; sales at $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS $23@$27, and MIDDLINGS $32@$35 ℔ ton, as to quality, delivered at the cars. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The amount of Flour shipped by rail and canal during the past year was 633,376 barrels, nearly all of which was ground in this city.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR steady; receipts, 11,900 bbls.; shipped, 8,209 bbls; Spring Extras, $9 75@$11. WHEAT, 1@2c. lower; receipts, 13,650 bushels; shipped, 3,000 bushels; No. 1 Spring, $2 15@$2 17; No. 2, $1 92. CORN firm; 1½c.@2c. better, closing strong; 77½c. for No. 1 in store. OATS firm and ½c. better; No. 2, 42c. BARLEY, good local shipping demand; sales, No. 2, 65c.@70c. MESS PORK scarcely so firm; 25c. lower, except fancy brands; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $18 75; closing with few sellers at that price. LARD steady at 11⅞c.@12c. LIVE HOGS, good supply, 10c.@15c. lower; sales range, 590 to 630; closing with a downward tendency.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR in moderate demand and steady; sales, 500 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. WHEAT in improved milling demand and rules firm; sales, 6,000 bush. Western Spring on private terms. CORN quiet; sales at $1@$1 05. OATS nominal at 50c.@55c. wholesale and retail. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 05. RYE nominal at $1. MESS PORK quiet; sales at $20 50. LARD quiet; sales at 13c. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at 8c. WHISKY firm; sales at $2 39.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. GRAIN—Wheat quiet, with the exception of one car lot No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 35. CORN quiet at $1@$1 05. OATS nominal; 50c. in a wholesale and 55c. in a retail way. BARLEY quiet and nominal, within the range of $1@$1 05. RYE quiet at $1. PROVISION market quiet; $20 50 for heavy Mess Pork. Dressed Hog market firm at 8c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR steady; sales of Superfine at $9 25@$9 50, and Extra at $10 75@$11 25. WHISKY firm; sales at 26c. COTTON active; sales at 31½c.@32c. RECEIPTS OF HOGS—9,426; market declined in consequence of heavy receipts; sales light; $6 25@$6 50 for Live, and $7 25@$7 60 for Dressed. MESS PORK unsettled; sales at $20. LARD continues steady; sales of Kettle at 12c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR dull. Sales of lower grades at $8 75@$11, and triple extra at $13@$14 50. CORN advanced 5c.; sales of Mixed at 74c., Yellow 75c. and White 76c. OATS firm and active; sales at 60c. BARLEY—Sales at $1@$1 75. RYE—Sales at $1 20. COTTON—Sales at 30c.@31c. WHISKY dull and declining; sales at $2 25. MESS PORK—Sales at $20 50. HOGS—Sales at $6 50. LARD—Sales at 12c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm; XX $11; X $10@$12 50. WHEAT dull, $2 10 for No 1, $1 99 for No. 2, $1 83 for No. 3. CORN firm; 84c. for No. 1. OATS steady; 46c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS weak. PRIME PORK $13 50. PRIME LARD 11⅜c. DRESSED HOGS lower at 6¾c.@7¼c. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Jan. 3.

COTTON—Ordinary, 27c.; Good Ordinary, 29c.; Low Middling, 30c.; Middling, 32½c.; Strict Middling, 34c.; Good Middling, 36c. Market active and firm.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 3.

Stocks firm. Philadelphia and Erie Railway, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 32¾. Exchange on New-York, par.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WARD of Newark, shot by a burglar Monday night last. Had the house been protected by the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH no burglar could have gained an entrance without arousing the family.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Jan. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Allemannia	Jan. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Jan. 12	New-York	London.
Pereire	Jan. 12	New-York	Havre.
Hansa	Jan. 12	New-York	Bremen.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Dec. 29	Bremen	New-York.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Fah Kee	Jan. 5	Santiago de Cuba.
Huntsville	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Mississippi	Jan. 5	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 10	Havana.
San Francisco	Jan. 10	California.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. West, Edward Mayer, Wm. L. Haskell, H. G. Wolf, W. G. Arms, H. Erwin, Miss Wurzbach, Mrs. H. A. Riggs, Jose Fiquera, Wm. F. Laffard, Y. de Ypsanaquica, A. Clausen, Miss H. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. H. Mattison, Mme. Brachmell and servant, James Horner, J. D. Blanchard, E. Marmioro, Mme. A. Grefiro, Rev. F. Sewell, D. D., Wm. Harton, C. Mayer, Dan Rice and wife, J. J. Arbelo, R. P. Hays, wife and two children, Mrs. R. Portero a Morales and friend, Mrs. M. Aran, servant and two children, Miss T. Portero, G. F. Damon, Miss R. Morales, P. Wendel Parks, J. W. Corlies, A. Rosas, E. L. Corlies, F. C. Everett, Mrs. J. W. Corlies, P. B. Sweeney, Miss C. Corlies and servant, Mrs. A. Page.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—C. L. Chase, Mrs. E. Reed and child, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon rises... 8 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 43 | Gov. Island. 7 33 | Hell Gate... 9 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Neptune, Baker, Boston, N. P. Clyde; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ships Ellen Austin, French, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; Medara, (Br.,) Plant, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Co.

Barks Lucy Francis, Allen, Goree and a market, H. R. David; American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Grafn Knyphausen, (Pruss.,) Pabst, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Kiks, (Span.,) Alvarde, Cadiz, H. A. Richards.

Brigs Triton, (Br.,) Scofield, Nassau, N. P., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Willegerod, Sag Harbor, C. Messig; H. T. Colthurst, (Br.,) Covert, Manzanilla, Davison & Co.; T. E. Matheson, (Br.,) Locke, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Schofield, Stamford; Lilly, (Br.,) Hamilton, Cornwall via Boston, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Minatitlan, Hilton, Watson & Co.; Martha Maria, Carl, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Co.; Maria White, Bryant, Norfolk, H. W. Loud & Co.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wrightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Jan. 2, 1:30 P. M., off Absecom, passed bark Emma C. Litchfield, bound N. Has had heavy N. E. gales to Hatteras, and wind N. with heavy snow-storms since.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool Dec. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 139 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 26, 7:30 A. M., lat. 49 52, lon. 33 50, spoke steamship Asia, for Liverpool.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Eliza, (of Liverpool,) Sedgley, Calcutta 98 ds., with mdse. to Harbeck & Co. Dec. 27, lat. 38 50 N., lon. 72 18, encountered a heavy gale from W. N. W., and was obliged to cut away foretopsail to save the ship; stove bulwarks, and lost and split sails; same time, saw a large quantity of wrecked stuff. Oct. 15, lat. 6 33 S., lon. 91 57 E., spoke ship Wurtemberg, from Rangoon for Bombay, 60 ds. out, and short of provisions; supplied her.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Bark Cuba, (new,) Sunburn, Sullivan, Me., 5 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co. The C. is of 473 tons burden, built at Franklin, Me., and is intended for the West India trade.

Brig Jaboatao, (Braz.,) Cunha, Pernambuco 37 ds., with hides to H. H. Swift & Co. Has had heavy weather for last 14 ds.; lost and split sails.

Schr. Helen M. Crosbo, (of Boston,) Bush, Dominica 16 ds., with oranges to Robert E. Hutchinson. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; sprung foremast, bowsprit, and stove bulwarks; since Dec. 25 have not had an observation. Schr. Maltby, (of Norfolk,) Smith, from Demerara for Baltimore, put into Barbados in distress; crew refused duty; Consul called a survey, and ordered her to proceed. Brig Newbury, (of Boston,) with cargo of pitch pine from St. Mary's, Ga., left Dec. 7 for Point-a-Petre, Gaudaloupe, to discharge. Schr. Wild Gazelle arr. at Martinique Dec. 8, and left on the 17th for Port of Spain, Trinidad, to load cocoanuts for New-York.

Schr. Lion, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Geddes, Windsor, N. S., via Providence, R. I., 7 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. J. A. Richards, ——, New-Haven, for Baltimore, with copper ore.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven.

Schr. J. D. Griffen, Leneken, Gloucester, with fish.

Sailed from Quarantine—Ship Minnehaha, Bursley, Kanagawa.

WIND—At 9 P. M., light from S. E., with appearance of rain.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Sld. steamships Somerset, for Liverpool, and Liberty, for Havana; bark Hadley, for Boston. Cld. brigs Francis Jane, for Montevideo, and Caroline, for Mayaguez. Navigation continues open.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—Arr. brig Kate Foster, from Demerara, with sugar for Baltimore. Sailed steamships Brazilian, for Liverpool, with a cargo of Southern produce; and McClellan, for Boston.

In consequence of the snow-storm last night, the Baltimore steamers were delayed proceeding up the Chesapeake. The ship Rangoon arr. at Norfolk this morning, and was run ashore to stop the leak. When repairs are completed she will be towed to New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The steamer Cortes, before reported wrecked at Delaware Breakwater, will be a total loss.

Cld. steamers Roman, for Boston; Whirlwind, for Charlestown; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C., and Hendrik Hudson, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—The steamship Galafie, Woodhull, which left this port for Havana and Vera Cruz, put into the Delaware Breakwater under stress of weather, where she grounded, but was got off with slight damage, principally to her copper. She will go into dry-dock to ascertain the extent of damage.

Spoken, &c.

Northampton—ship, from Calcutta for London, Nov. 9, lat. 31 36 S., lon. 33 20 E.

Sydney—ship, Dacress, from Calcutta for London, Oct. 29, lat. 25 S., lon. 52 05 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Nov. 27, bark Union, for Philadelphia, ldg.

MRS M. G. BROWN,
METAPHYSICAL PHYSICIAN,
OF
NO. 410 ARCH-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND
NO. 51 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will give a guarantee to cure the following
DISEASES:

Deafness, Asthma, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Cancers, Scrofula, Blindness, Diseased and Weak Eyes, Womb Disease in every stage. Scalp Diseases and Loss of Hair, (will give a new scalp and a head of hair,) Nervous Diseases, Throat and Chest Diseases, Dyspepsia, with EVERY disease flesh is heir to.

Please read the following certificates:

TRIUMPH OF MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY OVER DISEASE.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
PREPARING TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, EXPECTING TO DIE.

MORRISANIA, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

I, Valentine Sprague, of 2d-st., Morrisania, N. Y., do certify that I have been very ill since last Spring, with severe cough, pain, &c. During the Summer I was confined to bed some weeks, and at length ordered to Vermont for change of air. I have not been able to lie upon my back or sides for six weeks, the pain, wheezing, and rattling being so great. All efforts in search of a cure proving vain, I told my partner in business that the state of my health would not allow me to remain in business beyond the end of the year; that I intended to retire, expecting to die. Providentially, my wife, on the 17th inst., procured Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery. I used it for one week, and fearing it was a humbug, like other medicines I had used, I would have given it up but for my wife's faith in the discovery, and now, after another week's trial, having used about double the prescribed amount, I find my disease quite broken up, and I can almost say I feel as well as ever I was in my life. In place of retiring, expecting to die, I am enabled through the blessing of God, in the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, to enter the New-Year with renewed vigor of mind and body to continue in my business. We have such faith in the Discovery that it is used by the entire family down to the baby, and we are recommending it everywhere. My place of business is No. 174 Rivington-st.

Remember MRS. M. G. BROWN, at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., every Tuesday, where her celebrated preparations can always be obtained. Metaphysical Discovery, $5. Scalp Renovator, $1. Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1. Small, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally.

X TESTIMONIALS X

X WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK. X

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53, 59, 55, 29, 32, 28, 52, 17, 34, 38, 47, 36, 68, 61, 75.

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59, 73, 70, 71, 56, 67, 39, 65, 62, 24, 58, 31, 14.

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